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ESTABLISHED 1887

Toll on U.S. Frigate Reaches At Least 37 Dead, 21 Injured

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon said Tuesday night that the toll in the missile attack on the U.S. guided-missile frigate Stark.

The 453-foot (138-meter) frigate was under tow off Bahrain as fire-fighters continued to battle blazes around a 10-to-15-foot hole in its port side, where it was hit by an Iraqi missile Sunday night.

"I think we should understand that free transit" on the high seas "is absolutely essential to the vital interests of the United States and the free world," Mr. Baker said in a U.S. television interview.

"I would certainly like to know why a trigger-happy pilot decided to fire on the basis of radar signals, why there wasn't more identification," Mr. Baker said.

As a result of the attack on the Stark, President Ronald Reagan on Monday put the forces in the Gulf on heightened alert and warned both Iran and Iraq that their jets would be shot down if they threatened other U.S. ships.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said the United States would continue discussions with Kuwait about putting some of that country's tankers under U.S. registry for protection.

This followed an offer to escort ships to Kuwait, which is in the head of the Gulf and has sustained at least 16 attacks by Iranian planes.

Senior military officers were unable to explain immediately why the Stark did not defend itself, even though the missile's launching had been detected on radar. The frigate had also twice tried to communicate with the attacker.

The Pentagon has yet to receive a full report from the Stark's captain, Defense Department officials said Monday.

The Stark, equipped with the advanced Phalanx defensive system, was pitted against a French-built Mirage fighter armed with an Exocet missile, also made in France.

Argentine planes carrying Exocets sank the British destroyer Sheffield and a cargo ship in the war over the Falkland Islands in 1982.

But the senior officers said they did not know the status of the Phalanx defense at the time of the attack. The Phalanx includes sensors designed to detect sea-skimming missiles like the Exocet, as well as computers to direct 20mm guns that fire 3,000 rounds per minute.

The Phalanx can be programmed to detect targets and fire its six-barreled Gatling gun automatically, or it can be kept on alert and fired only on command.

If on alert, the captain would have had less than 90 seconds to react. If on stand-by, he would have had 90 minutes.

See DEFENSE, Page 2

Weinberger Calls Attack A 'Single, Horrible Error'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Tuesday he did not want to "second-guess" why the U.S. frigate Stark did not try to defend itself against the Iraqi attack in the Gulf that killed 37 sailors Sunday night.

"We don't know at this point whether there was time or whether he concluded it was not proper to fire," Mr. Weinberger said in an interview on U.S. television. "I just

The attack illustrates the dangers of superpower involvement in the Gulf. Page 2.

don't want to second-guess the captain from 7,000 miles away."

"The ship's perfectly capable of defending itself," he said earlier.

He rejected suggestions that the U.S. Navy should be assigning larger ships to the waterway because of Iraqi and Iranian attacks on commercial vessels.

The attack had not been expected, Mr. Weinberger said. It was, he said, "a single, horrible error on the part of the Iraqi pilot."

The defense secretary, President Ronald Reagan and Pentagon officials pledged a full investigation of the attack.

Rear Admiral Harold J. Bernsen, commander of the U.S. Navy's Middle East forces, said in Bahrain that the Stark had about a minute's warning that an Iraqi warplane had turned on its weapons radar and had locked in on the frigate. But based on preliminary reports, the admiral said, there was "no indica-

tion" to the crew that a missile had actually been launched.

■ No Apparent Explanation

Richard Halloran of *The New York Times* reported from Washington:

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Kiosk

French Director Wins at Cannes

CANNES — A French director, Maurice Pialat, won the Golden Palm, the top prize at the Cannes International Film Festival, on Tuesday night.

The selection of his movie, "Sous le Soleil de Satan" ("Under Satan's Sun"), was boozed by the audience. It stars Gerard Depardieu and Sandrine Bonnaire.

— Marcello Mastroianni was named best actor for his role in "Black Eyes," directed by Nikita Mikhalkov. Barbara Hershey was voted best actress for her role in "Shy People," directed by Andrei Konchalovsky.

Wim Wenders was named best director for "Der Himmel über Berlin," which is advertised as "Wings of Desire."

Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra and 27 members of Parliament who were seized in the coup were released Tuesday.

Mr. Bavadra promised cheering supporters that he would regain control. "We are still the legitimate government," he said.

In a radio address, Sir Peniai said he would dissolve Parliament, appoint a council of advisers and grant the "prerogative of mercy" to the coup leader, Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka.

The colonel, third in command of the army, made no official statement. His troops remained in control of Suva, the capital, and were deployed in force around the Parliament building.

Sir Peniai had refused to swear in Colonel Rabuka's Council of Ministers. The council was dominated by Fijians of Melanesian descent, who ruled the nation until losing an election in mid-April to Mr. Bavadra's coalition dominated by people of Indian descent.

Mr. Bavadra accused his predecessor, Sir Kamisese Mara, of being behind the coup. In his four weeks in office, Mr. Bavadra said, he had "just begun to uncover the corruption in the previous administration." Sir Kamisese had governed since independence in 1970.

The first test of the caretaker administration will come Wednesday, when Sir Peniai will seek the blessing of the Great Council of Fijian Chiefs. The council, established in 1874, holds enormous influence over Fijians.

The Indian community, which at nearly half of the population of more than 700,000 slightly outnumbers indigenous Fijians, will be lobbying for an adequate number of Indians on the council.

In another development in Fiji, a hijacking ended Tuesday after six hours at Nadi International Airport.

Known as Trojan horses, or more familiarly as Trojans, the programs pretend to be something useful, like a word processor or game board. But they are electronic terrorists ready to erase or scramble data stored in computers.

Among the dozens of Trojans in circulation, some begin their destruction within minutes. Others perform as legitimate software for weeks or months, then touch off an electronic time bomb.

"A person may lose five minutes of work — or two years of work," said Mr. Greenberg, who maintains several "tools of defense" against Trojans, including a software program

Governor Controls Fiji, Plans Vote

United Press International

SUVA, Fiji — The governor-general of Fiji, Sir Peniai Gamilau, took temporary control of the government Tuesday and said he would call elections. Fiji had been under military rule since a coup Thursday.

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that alerts him to suspicious activity within his personal computer.

Likely hundreds of other computer enthusiasts across the country, Mr. Greenberg operates a computer bulletin board as a public service. Each sysop, shorthand for system operator, as the board operators are called, keeps a computer hooked up to a telephone line 24 hours a day, providing a



Thatcher Presents Campaign Platform

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher presented the platform for her re-election campaign Tuesday at the Conservative Party's headquarters in London. In a separate appearance, Neil Kinnock, her Labor Party opponent for the post, introduced his party's pledges for the elections, which are scheduled for June 11. The platforms offered sharply contrasting visions of Britain's future. Page 6.

Computer Vandals Program Long Distance Havoc

By Mark McCain
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new breed of vandals, working within the vast network of U.S. computer "bulletin boards," are devising sophisticated software programs that erase and scramble the computer files of unsuspecting users.

The practice is stirring mistrust and anger among business executives, academics and hobbyists who exchange free computer software on the bulletin boards.

The vandals, using telephone links from their computers, are transferring the destructive programs onto the bulletin boards, hoping to fool thousands of people into duplicating the programs to use in their own computers at great harm.

"It's like poisoning the candy in the supermarket or a consultant," said Ross M. Greenberg, a Manhattan computer consultant. "I guess the people who devise these things take pleasure in destroying other people's work."

The programs began appearing several years ago and now have reached a level of sophistication that allows them to sometimes outfox computer experts who are on guard for them.

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service that alerts him to suspicious activity within his personal computer.

People connect their computers into the bulletin boards, via telephone-linkup devices called modems, both to download programs and make copies of programs already posted on the boards.

The Trojan software represents another chapter in the exploits of the computer hackers, who invest countless hours in computerized subterfuge.

"They are hacking out there who really amuse people with their cleverness," said Dave Bayer, an assistant professor of mathematics at Columbia University in New York. "But the ones who do it are the ones who are most likely to get caught."

Users are adjusting to computer terrorism by increasing security. Most bulletin board operators are beginning to check the identity of people who call up their boards. And they are testing suspicious programs.

But even if a Trojan perpetrator were identified, it is uncertain whether any state or federal laws provide for prosecuting that person.

"After you've been bit once," said Charles E. Rawls, a Manhattan computer user, "you look at every software program with a skeptical eye. But every once in a while, one of them still sneaks by."

Waldheim Concedes He Erred

Regrets Silence, But Still Denies WWII Charges

The Associated Press

VIENNA — President Kurt Waldheim, who is barred from visiting the United States because of his World War II activities, conceded Tuesday that he had erred in refusing to discuss his past openly.

The former United Nations secretary-general went on television to address Austrians soon after Chancellor Franz Vranitzky left for the United States on a mission widely perceived as an attempt to repair Austria's prestige after the decision to bar Mr. Waldheim.

The address also came at a time of growing unpopularity for Mr. Waldheim among Austrians.

While still insisting on his innocence, Mr. Waldheim acknowledged he had misstated to accusations of involvement in Nazi atrocities.

He also said he had underestimated how far judgment of his personal fate would lead to controversy about Austria's role in the war.

Condemning anti-Semitism, Mr. Waldheim said that Austrians shared an "onerous common heritage" because of their country's close links with Nazi Germany during World War II.

Mr. Waldheim, who was an officer of a German Army unit implicated in atrocities in the Balkans, also attempted to explain what he had meant when he said he was only doing his duty during the war. The phrase set off an outcry.

There was "no ideological conviction, military fanaticism or human indifference behind the 'doing one's duty' that I meant," he said. "What I wanted to express was 'doing one's duty,'" he added, was "the impotence of compulsion."

Mr. Vranitzky said before leaving that the U.S. decision last month to declare Mr. Waldheim an unwanted alien cast a shadow on normally cordial relations between Washington and Vienna. In welcoming the chancellor, the Americans have emphasized that their objections involve only Mr. Waldheim and not Austria.

Mr. Waldheim had refused to discuss his past until after revelations of false information and missing episodes in his official biography. Alluding to his refusal to volunteer information, Mr. Waldheim said that, in retrospect, he saw "some errors and erroneous assumptions of my own."

U.S. Drops 3-Year Fraud Investigation Of General Dynamics' Navy Contracts

House Votes A Ban on Anti-Satellite Arms Tests

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON (AP) — The House of Representatives approved on Tuesday a Democratic-backed arms control proposal opposed by President Ronald Reagan, while in the Senate, Republicans blocked work on a military bill.

The Democratic-controlled House split generally along party lines. It voted, 229-188, to approve a new one-year ban on final tests of anti-satellite weapons. Congress, led by the House, has approved such a ban for the past two years over Mr. Reagan's objections.

In a statement last week, Mr. Reagan said the anti-satellite ban had hurt national security because, he asserted, the Soviet Union has a working anti-satellite weapon.

The Senate, working on similar legislation, was scheduled to try Tuesday to end the Republican filibuster that has blocked consideration of a military budget bill.

The Democrats hold a 54-46 margin in the Senate. They need a three-fifths margin, or 60 votes, to invoke cloture and shut off the filibuster.

"I think the odds are against closure winning," Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said Monday.

Mr. Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, is the chief author of the provisions that Republicans want dropped as a price for ending their filibuster.

His proposal would bar spending money for tests of the Strategic Defense Initiative that violate the narrow, traditional view of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

Mr. Reagan has said he has the right to unilaterally move to a broader view of the treaty that would allow tests to proceed.



Police Await Farmers but Brussels Protest Is Peaceful

Riot police assembled Tuesday beneath a billboard in Brussels to prepare for a protest by more than 15,000 farmers from throughout Europe. The demonstration, which ended peacefully, opposed a plan by leaders of the European Community to limit EC agricultural spending during 1987-88.

For the Superpowers, a Dangerous Gulf

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

execution and persecution of Communist opponents.

Nevertheless, Iran's attack on the U.S. Stark, using aircraft and missiles supplied by France, and an earlier Iranian attack on a Soviet freighter illustrate the bewildering complexity of the Gulf war and the dangers of superpower involvement in the conflict.

The United States, France and the Soviet Union profess neutrality. All, however, have supplied weapons to Iran, directly or indirectly. Yet their policies have tended to favor Iraq, the underdog in terms of manpower and resources, which started the war six and a half years ago.

Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States have much cause to love the Iraqi regime of President Saddam Hussein.

In December, George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, criticized the Iraqis for sheltering Mohammed Abbas, the convicted mastermind of the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro. For their part, the Soviet Union can point to the Hussein regime's

use of the aircraft to block shipping lanes open, opened negotiations with Moscow and Washington earlier this year, to put most of its 22 tankers under American or Soviet flag, reasoning that this would assure them of superpower military protection. The Reagan administration reportedly is ready to move ahead on a request to take over 11 Kuwaiti tankers.

The Soviet Union supplied Kuwait with three of its own tankers, and in Moscow, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerashimov, warned that the vessels might "be escorted by warships if the Soviet side thinks it necessary."

Earlier this month, a Soviet freighter was hit and badly damaged by Iran in an apparent warning to Moscow not to become too closely involved on the side of Iraq and its Arab allies, particularly Kuwait.

After Iran installed Chinese anti-aircraft missiles and other equipment from the United States in exchange for payments to the Nicaraguan rebels that its air force was able to start turning back the Iraqi missile attacks, Iran also was reported to have received arms via its supposed enemy, Israel, and other Western countries, including France.

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It was the fear of an Iranian victory, also, that led France to become Iraq's second biggest arms supplier.

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lanes open, opened negotiations with Moscow and Washington earlier this year, to put most of its 22 tankers under American or Soviet flag, reasoning that this would assure them of superpower military protection. The Reagan administration reportedly is ready to move ahead on a request to take over 11 Kuwaiti tankers.

In response to a question from Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, Mr. Owen denied a televised report that he had sold Sam Hall, an American mercenary captured in Nicaragua and later released, that he could expect a presidential pardon for his actions.

It was not until Iran released five Super Etendard bombers to Iraq, along with sea-skimming Exocet missiles of the type that Argentina used to sink the British destroyer Sheffield in the 1982 war over the Falkland Islands.

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Bargain Hunters Take to Skies

But Lowest U.S. Fares Can Be Elusive and Stir Complaints

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The flight is hypothetical, but this is how it would look from the passenger's point of view:

"Two weeks before the trip, the passenger calls the airline asking for the deep-discount fare advertised in that morning's newspaper. No seats are available at that price, she is told."

Two weeks later she learns from her seatmate that he is flying on a deep-discount ticket, purchased the day after the airline told her they were all gone. Of course, she is angry.

This is how it might look from the airline's point of view:

"Two weeks before the flight, which goes to a popular destination during a busy time of the day, the plane is overbooked. The airline knows that a certain percentage of those who made reservations will not show up, so when the passenger calls they sell her a seat anyway."

The next day a basketball team, which had booked seats on the plane cancels and a certain number of seats become available, including two deep-discount fares. The second traveler hits the jackpot.

When Continental Airlines and Eastern Airlines, Texas Air subsidiaries, announced new deep-discount fares in January, all the other major U.S. airlines quickly followed. But consumer elation over the new, low fares rapidly turned to cynicism and complaints that fares often were unavailable.

Whatever else its consequences may be, airline industry deregulation has produced lower air fares and created a new breed of flier — the bargain hunter. But bargains can be elusive, and consumers complain that four different fares to a carrier can produce four different fare quotations.

With the intensified competition that has followed deregulation, airlines are under greater pressure to sell seats. The result is an often confusing array of discounts.

On a single flight, seat prices in coach may vary dramatically. And while the customer with the deepest discount may be happy, passengers who paid higher fares may feel had.

adjusts the number of seats that are available for sale on each of our flights."

Mr. McKaige is like the manager of a grocery produce department, selling a perishable product: Once the plane leaves the gate, an empty seat produces no more revenue than does a rotten bunch of bananas tossed in the dumpster. Before a produce manager will toss the bananas, however, he probably will mark them down in an attempt to advertise the low fares.

Robert Baker, director of intergovernmental and consumer affairs for the Department of Transportation, said the agency does not believe that the airlines have engaged in bait-and-switch in advertising the discount fares.

"What we look at is the overall promotion," he said. "We're not concerned that a flight on Sunday at 3 P.M. from St. Louis to Dulles has a certain number of discount seats on it."

Mr. Baker said the major airlines appear to offer from 30 percent to 50 percent of their seats at discount. "Around 75 percent of travelers use travel agents," he said. "All they have to do is scan the flights available" to find a discount seat.

"Chances are, they'll find one," he added. "It may not be the day you want to go; it may be Saturday morning or Thursday afternoon."

If a passenger calls a carrier and asks it to find a low fare, if the passenger is not satisfied, "he's free to hang up and call another carrier," Mr. Baker said. "If consumers do that, the chances are you'll do well, but you have to shop."

Airlines use two major tools to fill as many seats as possible: discount fares and overbooking. Both practices have provoked consumer complaints. From the point of view of those who use the tools, however, they are often misunderstood.

According to American Airlines, 50 percent of its seats are available

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Europeans Can Expect Cheaper Trips

International Herald Tribune

The kind of aggressive fare management adopted by airlines in the United States has not reached Europe — yet.

That is because most European airlines do not generally have the same kind of computer control that enables major American companies to monitor traffic flows and adjust tariffs flight by flight, industry sources said.

And in Europe, passengers seeking low fares are better served by the charter market, a relatively insignificant factor in the deregulated skies of the United States. More than half of air travelers in Europe last year flew with charter companies, several of which are subsidiaries of the major companies.

In order to keep their share of the North Atlantic route, European airlines go in for the same kind of free-for-all discounting as their American rivals, and most offer cheap standby fares. But in their home markets, discounting is more tightly controlled.

The European companies, long accustomed to sharing revenues and routes under bilateral government agreements, offer similar ranges of discounts, all of which involve special conditions such as advance booking and lack of flexibility.

"In Europe, there is no question of a free-for-all in the sense of U.S. deregulation, because the Europeans don't believe in destructive competition," a Swiss official in Zurich said. Nevertheless, European travelers can soon look forward to greater choice and cheaper fares, along with the same kind of confusion that begets passengers in the United States.

The European Community's Executive Commission is pushing for greater liberalization of fares and routes. If proposed EC legislation is approved as expected next month, airlines will be given greater flexibility to adjust fares within specified discount and "deep discount" tariff bands, and smaller operators and charter lines will be able to compete on more routes now operated by national flag carriers under government guarantees of monopoly.

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Brazil Leader Would Accept Shorter Term

International Herald Tribune

RIO DE JANEIRO — President José Sarney has announced his willingness to shorten his presidential term by one year as a way to rally support for his government.

In a televised national address Monday night, Mr. Sarney said he wished to remain president for a five-year term. If he does, then presidential elections would be held in 1989, and Mr. Sarney's successor would take office in 1990.

A constituent assembly now in session must still determine if the six-year term in the present constitution will be modified.

Mr. Sarney said his decision was intended to demonstrate a lack of personal ambition so that political forces would support the anti-inflationary measures that his government has been unable to produce.

In recent weeks, he has come under growing criticism not only from opposition groups, which want to cut short his mandate, but also from his own party and from voters.

Mr. Sarney's government has been hurt by a record 21 percent increase in consumer prices last month, and immobilized by divisions in his governing coalition over how long he should remain as president.

Martial Law Protest in Taipei

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — About 5,000 people rallied at a park Tuesday to protest martial law on its 38th anniversary but were blocked from marching to the presidential office by riot police.

Cardinal Glemp, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, said here Tuesday that church-state relations were improving in the Soviet Union under Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policies.

"A new wind is blowing in the Soviet Union and they really want to try something new," he said in a Swedish television interview.

Cardinal Glemp, on a four-day visit to Sweden, said signs of a more positive Soviet government attitude toward the Russian Orthodox

Church "should be taken seriously."

Next year's celebration of the millennium of Christian worship in Russia has increased speculation that Pope John Paul II may be allowed to visit the Soviet Union.

Cardinal Glemp said "things are slowly getting better" in Poland, where the military crushed Solidarnosc, the church-supported trade union movement, in December 1981.

"We are probably moving towards a democratization," he said.

Aviation agency officials said that air safety would be enhanced by making sure controllers were not suddenly required to handle too many aircraft. Flight delays that ordinarily would result from re-routing planes or delaying takeoffs could be offset by ordering planes to fly closer together between airports, when possible.

In the control room where the new display system will be active 16 hours a day, computerized radar data is fed to Washington headquarters from the agency's 20 regional centers, which manage traffic between airports.

The ability to display all controlled traffic in the nation on a single screen was likened by a top federal aviation official to the space-age advance that permits satellites in orbit to provide weather pictures of the entire nation. The weather displays are superimposed on the new traffic pictures to help air traffic managers decide how to alter air traffic routes to bypass bad weather.

What gives this new system such promise, aviation officials stress, is its enormous flexibility. A manager in Washington can use his entire screen to display all the controlled air traffic over the United States or focus on one of the 20 regional traffic-control zones into which 48 contiguous states are divided.

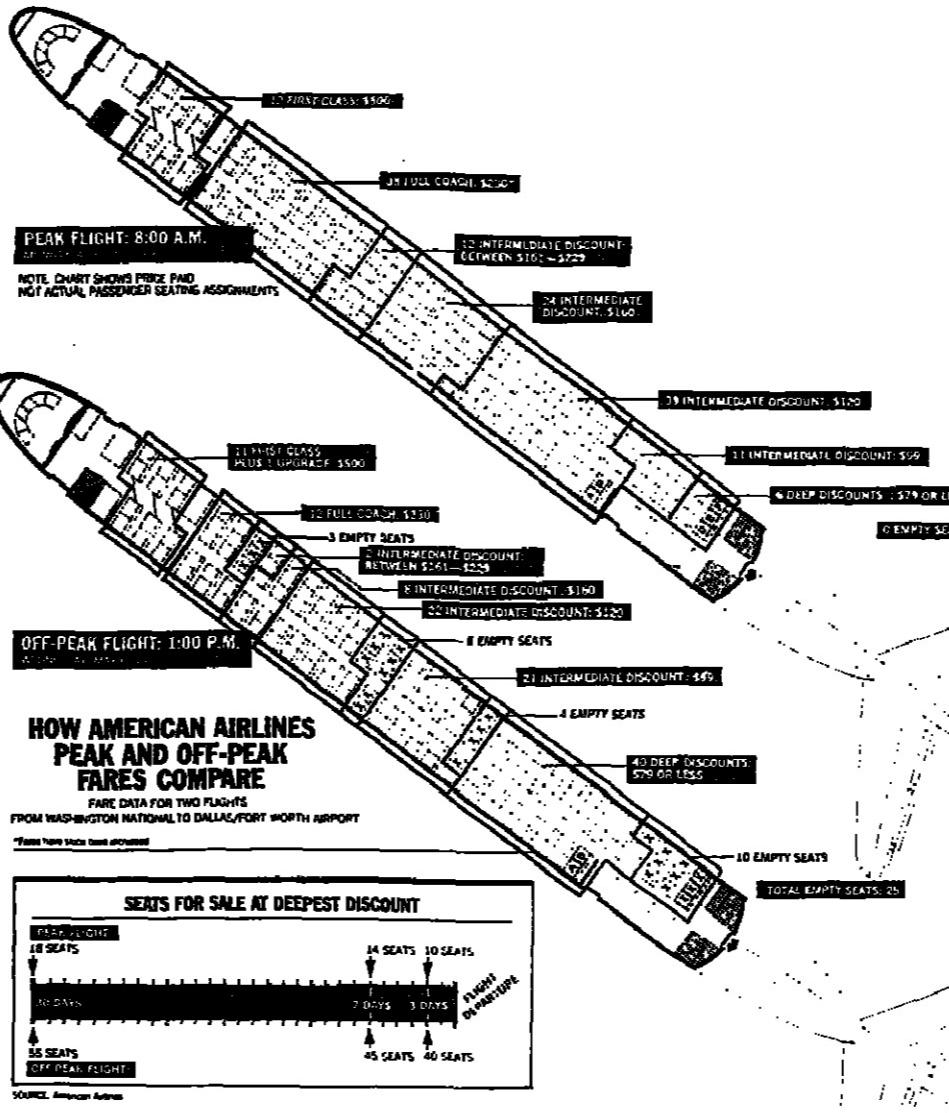
A controller can look at one sector of a control area or a single airport. He can limit a display to planes with a single destination, or order a display of aircraft en route to the various airports in one city

THE FIRST GEORGIAN MALT WHISKY.

The first British monarch known to drink malt whisky was George IV, said to drink "nothing else" but The Glenlivet. Today, Scotland's first malt whisky is also first choice in London.



Scotland's first malt whisky.



U.S. Computer Network Is Expected To Mean More Air Safety, Less Delay

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Aviation Administration has begun a new era in air traffic control with a computer system designed to curb schedule delays and increase passenger safety.

"Did we learn something?" he said. "It was unbelievable. The experience helped managers develop plans for re-routing planes past congested sectors and for lowering altitudes of some shorter flights."

The new equipment can provide, for the first time on a single screen, a radar display of every airplane from East Coast to West Coast that is flying under the jurisdiction of the agency's control system.

In the last year, the persistent growth in air traffic has increasingly burdened the traffic control system. There has been a disturbing number of accidents, near-collisions and errors by controllers.

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U.S. Diplomats Satisfied With Cost-Cutting at UN, Ask Restoration of Dues

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United Nations has embarked on a new page in its history by completing the severe economic and administrative restructuring demanded by the United States, according to U.S. diplomats.

They said that the measures amounted to a major overhaul of the UN and had satisfied both the letter and spirit of the changes adopted by the General Assembly in December.

The question now, the diplomats said, is whether the United States will fulfill its promise to pay the \$330 million in dues it withheld from the organization pending the changes.

The General Assembly, long under a Soviet-controlled department criticized by the United States, has been removed to a office led by James O.C. Jonah, a diplomat from Sierra Leone. He is held in high esteem by U.S. representatives.

"This is a new page in the United Nations' history," said a deputy U.S. representative, Joseph V. Reed, who had helped to negotiate the changes. "The real reorganization has taken place."

However, U.S. diplomats said it was not clear that the changes would be enough to persuade Congress to restore all of the U.S. dues.

One U.S. diplomat said that continued withholding of dues would damage the effort to change the UN as well as harm U.S. credibility.

"If the United States does not deliver its full commitment," the diplomat said, "we've got big trouble."

Other diplomats said that if Mr. Pérez de Cuellar had moved quickly to enact the more controversial measures, including a 15-percent staff cut over three years and a 25-percent cut in top posts, from 57 to 43.

A hiring freeze began in 1986 has left the UN with a 13-percent job-vacancy rate. Other measures saved

about \$83 million out of a budget of \$841 million last year. They included cuts in overtime and travel, restrictions on meetings and documentation, deferral of a 4.3-percent cost-of-living increase and mandatory retirement at age 60.

Officials have been appointed to manage revamped departments and oversee the remaining changes. These include Mr. Reed, a former Chase Manhattan vice president who will direct political and General Assembly affairs; Martti Ahisaari, a former Finnish Foreign Ministry official who will oversee administration and management; and Thérèse Paquet-Savigny, a former Canadian Broadcasting Company official who has taken over the Department of Public Information.

Press research, long under a Soviet-controlled department criticized by the United States, has been removed to a office led by James O.C. Jonah, a diplomat from Sierra Leone. He is held in high esteem by U.S. representatives.

"In the budget proposal for the 1988 fiscal year that it gave Congress in January, the Reagan administration requested payment of only \$130 million of the \$330 million withheld. Administration officials said that the budget was drafted before the General Assembly's budget and staff.

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A hiring freeze began in 1986 has left the UN with a 13-percent job-vacancy rate. Other measures saved

Strikers Block Main Roads in Lima

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LIMA — Protesters blocked Lima's main access roads with rubble and blazing tires on Tuesday in a general strike against the Peruvian government's economic policies. It was the first general strike that President Alan Garcia Perez had called in 22 months in office.

The stoppage, called by Peru's largest labor confederation, the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers, followed an illegal police strike that ended Monday after four days.

The confederation leader, Senator Valentín Pachón, said the general strike was 90 percent successful.

Some banks were closed and a company official said only 10 percent of the work force had reported

for duty at the country's largest copper mine.

The military remained in overall control of public order in Lima following an order issued by Mr. Garcia during the police strike.

Thousands of officers, who marched through Lima on Monday afternoon in defiance of a back-to-work order from Mr. Garcia, dispersed after learning that

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Target in the Gulf

Important Business

The two missiles that struck an American warship in the Gulf Sunday night, killing 37 sailors and disabling the ship, appear to have been fired by an Iraqi fighter that mistakenly thought it had an Iranian ship on its radar. The United States said so quickly after examining the intelligence, and the Iraqis at once indicated that they accepted that version of events. Neither country wanted this terrible incident to get in the way of the business they are doing together.

It is important business. Having watched seemingly helplessly as the war between Iran and Iraq entered its seventh year, the United States is now embarked on a quiet but momentous strategy to bring it to an end. It is doing so by intervening on Iraq's side in the aspect of their war that the two sides conduct by intercepting each other's shipping in the Gulf. By protecting Iraq's shipping but leaving Iraq free to attack Iran's, the United States is helping Iraq strangle Iran's oil exports, which provide the means to keep Tehran in the war, and multiplying the threat of Iranian retaliation. In a strange identity of superpower interest, the Soviet Union is moving to conduct exactly the same policy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Question to the Navy

Iraq's blundering attack on the frigate Stark should not change America's aims or means in the Gulf. A military presence is needed to reassure the Gulf states against encroachment by Iran, and warships play a necessary role. But the death of 37 sailors and the crippling of their vessel by a single Exocet missile weighs heavily. All the more so since the navy still has not explained why the Stark failed to defend itself even though it was aware it was under attack.

Modern warships are crammed with flammable equipment but carry little armor. Missiles that elude their defenses are almost certain to wreak havoc. A single Exocet, whose warhead did not even explode, sank the British destroyer Sheffield in the 1982 Falklands war. Because of the Sheffield's fate, frigates like the Stark carry electronic jammers, dispensers of metallic chaff to decoy radar-guided missiles away from the ship, and Phalanx guns for close-in defense. When Iran earlier this year deployed Chinese missiles at the mouth of the Gulf, the U.S. Navy expressed confidence that its frigates could protect themselves.

None of this deflects responsibility from Iraq and its policy of indiscriminate attacks on shipping. But whatever the Iraqi's fault, the U.S. Navy should have been prepared, even for accidental attacks.

The Iraqi missile, fired from only 10 miles (16 kilometers) away, had a minute's life, giving little time for reaction. But the Stark knew it was being illuminated by the attacker's radar and detected the missile being fired. Even so, its Phalanx gun did not fire a single round nor did its chaff dispensers try to divert the missile. The interesting question of whether these systems would have worked as well as the Navy believes has been pre-empted by another: Why weren't they used?

While that issue is being resolved, there is no reason for American ships to quit the Gulf. They are there not merely to show the flag, but to deter attacks on Gulf shipping. And until America weans itself from Gulf oil, the stakes are too high to do nothing.

All the more reason for the navy to learn why the Stark was not better able to defend itself, and for the Reagan administration to press Iraq hard for an accounting.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Story Changes Again

As investigators peel away the layers of lies, the White House piles on new layers of legal defense. Did President Reagan agree to give arms for hostages to raise funds illicitly for the Nicaraguan rebels? No, he insisted at first. Then, as facts accumulated, he said he didn't remember; he would wait for boards and congressional committees to tell him what he knew. Now, as the Senate-House investigation increasingly shows his involvement, his story is changing again.

Consider, for example, what the public is told about Saudi Arabian funding for the contras: The president did not solicit the funds. Even if he did, such solicitation was not illegal because the Boland Amendment, prohibiting intelligence agencies from spending money on the contras, did not apply to him. And if the law did apply to the president, it was unconstitutional.

Criminal lawyers recognize such dodges: "I wasn't there. If I was there I didn't do it. If I did it, I was acting in self-defense. If it wasn't self-defense, I was insane at the time." Coming from a president, such unworthy convolutions demean both man and office.

If Mr. Reagan was not bound by the Boland Amendment, why did he last week take such pains to say that he did not violate it in conversations with King Fahd? There was no solicitation, he said, because it was

the king who raised the subject of contra aid. No one outside the White House believes that Saudi Arabia, intuitively and without being asked, doubled its contra support to \$2 million a month. There was no solicitation, if not by the president then by subordinates to whom the Boland Amendment surely did apply. Not even Robert McFarlane, the former national security adviser, accepts the White House lawyers' line that it did not.

Mr. Reagan argues that a law passed by Congress (and which he signed) cannot prevent him from dealing in hostage ransom and military aid. Why? Because he has total power to make foreign policy. That is a highly debatable abstraction. But he also claims that White House aides have similar freedom, and that is no abstraction. That is placing the White House above the law.

The public expects the president to be forthright and direct; that is different from tailoring his defense to the latest revelation.

A president should personally respect for law and for the other branches of government; that is different from groping for words and ways that evade the intent of Congress. A president can even assert, with fair notice, principled grounds for asserting imperial power; that is different from claiming such power, after the fact, as a last legal refuge.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Keep the Pressure on Iran

There has long been a fear in the West — and no doubt in Moscow — that if nobody interfered in the Gulf war, Iran probably would win. While the Iranians so far have seemed incapable of sustaining a victorious offensive, the battlefield in the south is now within a few miles of Basra, Iraq's second city. So despite the attack on the USS Stark, it is hard in Western interests to either quit the war or to retale against Iraq. The only hope is that, with both superpowers forced into a kind of unholy alliance by the fighting, they have sufficient influence worldwide to bring pressure to bear on those who buy Iran's oil, its only significant export.

—The Times (London).

Revolutionary OECD Report

The recent OECD report on "Structural Adjustment and Economic Performance" proposes a world economic recovery based on a greater role for market mechanisms and a reduced role for the state. The changes called for are little short of revolutionary. They include the transfer of many government services to the private sector, more

competition in health care and a greater share of the costs to be borne by the patient, and an overhaul of present tax systems to emphasize "indirect" taxes such as the value-added tax instead of "direct" taxes such as the income tax. Such measures would cause hardships for some sections of society in the short run, and for that reason face strong opposition. But it would be a tragedy if this program for recovery, which Europe in particular so badly needs, is sacrificed to short-term political considerations.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Instability in the South Pacific

The coup d'état in Fiji is a reminder that the South Pacific is no longer a playground of lagoons and islanders living a life of idyllic harmony. The circumstances leading to the military takeover are based in colonial history and deep-seated racial disharmony, and one more example of instability in the region. It is further proof that Australia and New Zealand, as the main democratic states in the South Pacific, have much lost time to make up in developing political and strategic relations in their natural area of interest.

—The Financial Times (London).

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Connaught Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RSS928

Managing Dir. Asia: Robin Mackintosh, 63 Gloucester Road, London WC1. Tel: 836-4822. Telex: 20209

Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 8000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 725753. Tel: 416721

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OPINION

A Cease-Fire Plan for Suspending the Iran-Iraq War

By Brian Urquhart and Gary Sick

NEW YORK — During the next six months there may be a fragile opportunity to explore nonviolent alternatives to the military and diplomatic stalemate between Iraq and Iran. The attacks against an American frigate, resulting in the deaths of 37 crew members, and against Soviet ships in the Gulf underscore the importance of seizing this moment.

Both parties to this conflict are staggering with weariness after nearly seven years of ferocious combat and economic devastation. Neither can be confident of its capacity to impose its will on the other. Iran and Iraq face immense military, economic and political problems, and the internal strains on both societies are severe. Moreover, because of the now familiar rhythm of the war resulting from cycles of weather and resupply, it is unlikely that Iran will be in a position to launch another major offensive until next winter.

On Feb. 19, Iraq announced a two-week suspension of its bombing campaign against civilian targets. Iran agreed to terminate shelling of nonmilitary targets. This uneasy truce in the "war of the cities" has lasted to this day.

Country to conventional wisdom, there have been diplomatic initiatives throughout the war. The secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has remained engaged throughout. In 1984 he succeeded in arranging a partial truce that stopped attacks on civilian and maritime targets for nearly nine months. And he

has developed an unpublished eight-point plan that would be available as the basis for discussions if and when these might become feasible.

Although the secretary-general has managed to sustain his credibility with both sides, he has been hampered by the absence of tangible support from the Security Council. The council's

members were very slow to act at the beginning of the war, and when they finally adopted Resolution 479 on Sept. 28, 1980, it called only for a cease-fire without calling on Iraq to withdraw its forces from Iran. As a consequence, Iran has refused to acknowledge the council's authority. Peacemaking responsibility thus has fallen by default to the secretary-general, whose independent authority is severely limited.

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The starting point for such an effort might be for the Security Council to adopt a resolution containing the following elements:

posed of distinguished individuals who are respected by both parties to the conflict.

2. A call to the parties to observe a cease-fire and refrain from substantial changes in military status quo pending completion of the commission's report. Such a cease-fire would be without prejudice to any eventual resolution of border differences or territorial claims on either side and would be verified by United Nations observers on both sides of the battle lines. At a minimum, the cease-fire should extend to civilian targets and shipping of both parties, with credible verification that the cease-fire period would not be used to prepare a new ground offensive.

3. A call to all members of the United Nations to take effective action to suspend all arms shipments and sales to the two combatant

parties pending the report of the commission.

This proposed package contains elements that should be attractive to both Iraq and Iran, but other elements are likely to be seen by both as controversial or undesirable. It is also recognized that such an approach is unlikely to result quickly or directly in a peace settlement. On the contrary, it is temporary and might produce nothing more than a brief pause in the conflict.

But some interstatal move must be made to break the stalemate and to set in motion a process of mobilizing once again a concerted effort of effective multinational diplomacy.

After a period of casual cynicism, there now seems to be a growing awareness that the war is indeed a threat to international peace.

Mr. Urquhart retired as United Nations under-secretary-general in 1986 after 40 years with the organization. Mr. Sick was a member of the U.S. National Security Council staff, specializing in Iran, from 1976 to 1981. Both are associated with the Ford Foundation's international affairs program. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

It's Time U.S. Ratified the UN Ban on Torture

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — William Buckley, an American taken hostage in Beirut in March 1984, is believed to have died the following year after being tortured. For now, the torturers remain beyond the reach of the United States. But if one of them should venture outside Lebanon — say to France, Switzerland or Sweden — he could be seized and prosecuted. This is thanks to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which was adopted in December 1984 after 10 years of negotiations in the United Nations. It has one major flaw: The United States, though voting for it at the UN, has not ratified it, and President Reagan has made no public statement in support of ratification.

Yet during the long debate at the UN, the United States fought hard for the convention to be strengthened with the addition of a clause allowing a country to arrest and try a suspected torturer from another country. The example given was that of Alfredo Astiz, an Argentine Navy captain captured by British troops in the Falklands war. He reportedly was one of Argentina's chief torturers during the "dirty war" against leftists in the late '70s, but Britain had no recourse at the end of the war except to repatriate him along with his other prisoners. Should a similar situation arise after Britain completes its own ratification process, it would be able to try someone like Captain Astiz. (This, by the way, is the same Britain that used torture in Northern Ireland in 1972.) Only a public outcry generated by The Sunday Times newspaper and the human rights group Amnesty International, followed by a ruling by the European Commission on Human Rights, put a stop to it.

Now Britain says it hopes to ratify the torture convention. But the United States appears to have no plans to. There seems to be no good reason for this. Unlike the case with the genocide convention, no voice in the Senate appears to be against it. It is a sin of omission.

It is profoundly in the United States' interests to give final approval to both conventions. They will not end torture and genocide.

But these conventions will have an impact. They will set a moral tone. The torture convention would put torturers, and would-be torturers, on notice that a change of government or a vacation taken abroad could put them behind bars for years. The need to ratify the genocide convention is self-evident.

Judging from the earlier halts the votes are there for the final approval of both. It is up to President Reagan to blow the trumpet and call for final passage. One day the United States may come to regret its inertia.

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The trial of Klaus Barbie for crimes against humanity, which compels France to confront its Vichy past, demonstrates anew that the Holocaust remains an international moral issue.

The same moral concern obliges the United States to fulfill a goal it set for itself nearly 40 years ago when it played the leading role at the United Nations in winning adoption of a genocide treaty designed to prevent future holocausts. That goal remains unfulfilled.

U.S. ratification of the treaty, advocated by every postwar administration except Eisenhower's, still requires congressional action. A puzzling, disturbing inertia prevails in Congress on taking the final legislative step.

On Feb. 19, 1986, a decisive turn was taken on the long path of becoming a contracting

party to the treaty. The Senate, by a vote of 83

to 11, gave its formal advice and consent to ratification. A willful minority, long obsessed by a fear that U.S. accession to the treaty somehow would weaken national sovereignty, demonstrated that it could no longer work its will.

The Senate majority leader at the time, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, put it forcefully just before the roll call: "We have waited long enough."

After the vote, many people concluded that the historic genocide treaty was in fact ratified. But this is not the case.

What is still required is the adoption of implementing legislation by Congress. The legislation would amend federal criminal law by

adopting a new crime of genocide, with appropriate definitions and penalties.

When the Senate leadership had called for the "advice and consent" vote, no one expected further delay in ratification. After all, 97 other countries, including almost every democracy, had completed the process.

More importantly, the Reagan administration had made clear that nonratification had proved costly to U.S. credibility in the international arena as a champion of human rights.

Before the final vote, Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin, the principal advocate of the treaty (he had delivered more than 3,000 Senate speeches on behalf of ratification), emphasized this critical point. America's failure to ratify the treaty, he said, had proved to be "one of the most useful propaganda clubs the Soviet Union has ever had."

Early action on the vital implementing legislation by the House and Senate judiciary committees is essential. (Representative Peter Rodino, chairman of the House committee, already has introduced legislation.)

That Congress should complete the ratification process is especially appropriate on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the constitution. Senator Dole's cry — "we have waited long enough" — remains poignantly pertinent for a nation committed to remembering the Holocaust and deterring its repetition.

The writer is director of international policy research for B'nai B'rith. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

It is profoundly in the United States' interests to give final approval to both conventions. They will not end torture and genocide.

And now, after years of fruitless jawing, specific, the U.S. Congress is declaring war, firmly if blindly, on the privileged sanctuary of the Japanese domestic market. Even the Japanese, after 10 years of pretending that all is fairness, worry just a bit about what Peter Drucker, the social scientist and management expert, calls their "adversarial trading" posture.

As last year's president MacKintosh reported to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's current account surplus is basically linked to the country's economic structure. South Korea and Taiwan,

OPINION

Why Does Bob Dole Back Mozambique Terrorists?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — They capture peasants, and cut off their ears. They burn clinics. They attack medical teams on their way to inoculate children.

Those are some of the tactics used by the Mozambique National Resistance, the guerrilla group known as Renamo. Set up originally by white Rhodesia, then supported by South Africa, Renamo was designed to destabilize Mozambique. Its strategy is simple terror.

Renamo's viciousness has aroused widespread support for the Marxist government of Mozambique, regardless of ideology. Prime Margaret Thatcher has

ABROAD AT HOME

just agreed to double British aid, to \$25 million a year; Britain trains Mozambican army officers and is to enlarge that program. Even neighboring Malawi's conservative government now has soldiers helping in the fight against Renamo.

President Ronald Reagan supports the Mozambican government, too. Samora Machel, the president who died in a plane crash in October 1986, visited the White House in 1985. His successor, Joaquim Chissano, has just made friendly visits to Mrs. Thatcher and to Pope John Paul II. But 28 U.S. senators are trying to turn America's policy toward supporting Renamo. Among them is the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole, who wants to succeed Mr. Reagan.

It is an extraordinary idea, hard to believe: that 28 senators, including a candidate for president, should try to line the United States up with a group as murderous as Renamo. But it is a fact, one that shows the continuing power of the radical right in the United States.

Mozambique has become a rallying cry for right-wing fund-raisers. Streams of Renamo propaganda pour in to Senate offices in a strident disinformation program. The Washington Times newspaper, an organ of the extreme right, invents Ethiopian troops in Mozambique.

The right found a focus for its hate when Mr. Reagan nominated a new am-

Apartheid Is Dead

APARTHEID is dead in South Africa, where only the lunatic fringe even tries to defend it, but the fear-based inertia of whites and the Botha government's intransigence have forestalled its burial. When student protesters on the largely white campus at the University of Cape Town were fired on last month, the episode clearly shocked white South Africans. History may identify the 10 wounded as the first contingent of the long-awaited shovel brigade.

— Columnist William Raspberry.

bassador to Mozambique, Melissa Wells. A professional diplomat who has been in the Foreign Service for 29 years, suddenly she has become a political target. Senator Jesse Helms sent 247 questions to Mrs. Wells. He asked, for example, whether she believed "true democracy should be the United States's goal in Mozambique." He added: "Or is this too much to ask of blacks committed to scientific socialism?"

There also were personal questions. One was: "Did you personally study scientific socialism, Marxist-Leninism or Communism during your youth in Eastern Europe?" Mrs. Wells was born in Estonia in 1932, when it was an independent country. She came to the United States at the age of 3.

What Mr. Helms does surprises no one. The North Carolina Republican is an unapologetic supporter of South Africa and a highly effective opponent of the Reagan administration's policy of helping neighboring black-ruled countries survive South African economic pressure and military attacks. But the support he has gathered surprised many.

On May 1, the Senate voted on a motion to take up the nomination of Mrs. Wells — just to consider it. The vote was 56-28 in favor. Among the Republicans opposed were Senators Dole, Alfonse D'Amato of New York and the usually sensible Warren Rudman of New Hampshire. The nomination was put aside and is still pending.

Day after day senators get letters denouncing Mrs. Wells. One hand-delivered last week was headed: "Melissa Poisons the Well for America in Mozambique." It came from the "Mozambique Information Office," a Renamo agent with the same Washington address as the conservative Heritage Foundation.

It is plain that Mrs. Wells is just a political symbol. No one has found a flaw in her professional record. Opponents are using the nomination to disapprove administration policy and swing the United States toward Renamo — thus isolating Washington from every one of its allies and friends in African policy.

Recent events in Argentina have reinforced the belief of leaders like President Marco Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala that the military will not sit idly as its ranks are purged. Patience, Mr. Neier. We all want justice and democracy in Latin America, but a legacy dating back centuries will not be changed overnight.



Mother Russia

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**Patience in Latin America**

Arvel Neier's suggestion that the United States use its influence to bolster civilian rule among the fragile democracies of Latin America is well received. ("Officers Should Obey the Law, Like Everybody Else," May 1.)

But his call for the prosecution of military officers involved in human rights abuses, to be carried out as a matter of first order, would do little to bolster these democracies. What purpose does it serve to attempt prosecution if the end result is the demise of democracy and the re-statement of military rule?

After more than seven years the Afghans are still resisting the invaders with little outside help and at great cost (one out of three Afghans is now a war casualty or a refugee); and they will continue to fight until they drive out the Soviet forces (a reasonable possibility) or they are annihilated by those forces.

JOHN D. MACDOUGALL, Paris.

100, 75 and 50 Years Ago?

If you are considering adding 100-year-old items to your editorial page feature "In Our Pages," I hope you will nevertheless continue running items from 75 and 50 years ago as well. These are most interesting for elderly people, who were young then. In recent weeks, for example, I have been reading about the sinking of the Titanic.

Meanwhile, my best wishes to the International Herald Tribune for another 100 years at least.

DJOLI KANSIL, Honolulu.

First-Hand in Afghanistan

Regarding "In a Dusty Afghan City, Scars of a Prolonged War" (May 7):

Richard M. Weintraub continually emphasized that all his citations came from government spokesmen or through government interpreters. He was, per-

More Gift and Legwork Than Luck

By Samuel Abt

PARIS — "His work began in the most lyrical and ended in the vastest encyclopedia," wrote Richard Ellmann about James Joyce, although he might equally have been speaking of himself and his towering biography, "James Joyce." Acclaimed when it was published in 1959, the book was 100 pages thicker by the time Mr. Ellmann revised it for the Joyce centenary in 1982, when it was acclaimed again.

One thing led to another, he tried to pretend. He was "grateful" and "indebted" to long lists of people, libraries "helped me with special services." Doors were opened to him and for him, he said graciously. Of course they were, and nonsense. Richard Ellmann did the work — a vast stretch of sleuthing that he shrugged off with such lines as "Several collectors have put important material at my disposal." In truth, his labor was prodigious.

Richard Ellmann, that lovely man, died last week at age 69. Despite his translations from French and his anthology of American verse, the scholar from Michigan could seem guilty of the Joyce boast, "To me an Irish safety pin is more important than an English epic."

His final book, a biography of Oscar Wilde, will be published posthumously. The one that it seems he never got around to writing was the one he enjoyed joking about. "I'd like to try a series of short essays explaining how long books ought to be written — by other people," he told an interviewer a few years ago.

He elaborated on this in 1984, during a chat in Frankfurt at the ninth international James Joyce Symposium. Most of the fuss there was devoted to "A Critical and Synoptic Edition" of "Ulysses," compiled by computer at the University of Tübingen and seven years in the making — exactly the time Joyce needed to write his masterpiece. The major correction of the new version, which correlated all previous editions, was five lines dropped by publisher in "Scylla and Charybdis," the ninth episode, in which the ghost of Stephen Dedalus's mother tells him the "word known to all men." Scholars had long debated the missing word. It turned out to be Love.

But of course, Mr. Ellmann said in an airy speech — unable to resist adding, "as I mentioned a dozen years ago," Love is the theme of the novel, he continued, "love in its various forms: sexual, brotherly, paternal, filial . . . Affection between human beings, however transitory, however qualified, is the closest we can come to paradise."

Later, over fizzy white wine at a cafe near the Main, Mr. Ellmann was pleased to discuss the biographer's life. Luck he insisted, could not be overestimated.

The first story he told was about a visit to Trieste, where Joyce taught and lived, off and on, from 1905 till 1915 and then again between the end of World War I and 1920. Five decades later, Mr. Ellmann was hunting sources and made the round of neighborhood shops, asking

mann recalled years later in an interview. "Apparently it was the first letter she received after peace in Europe was declared, and she answered and said she'd be glad to see me." He visited her for two weeks in a room crammed with the poet's papers, and won a promise that he could return after World War II. He did, worked with 50,000 unpublished pages of Yeats's work and one day asked the widow if she had heard the notorious story about the unknown Joyce, then 20, meeting the renowned Yeats, then 37, and exclaiming, "You're too old for me to help you." Both Joyce and Yeats later denied the story.

Mr. Ellmann continued his account in the interview: "It's true," said Mrs. Yeats, "and I can prove it." Whereupon he pulled open a file drawer and dug out Yeats's comments written just after the dreadful interview.

The Yeats quote: "Presently he got up to go and, as he was going out, he said, 'I am twenty. How old are you?' I told him, but I am afraid I said I was a year younger than I am. He said with a sigh, 'I thought as much. I have met you too late. You are too old.' Referring to this, Footnote 17, Chapter VII of "James Joyce," reads: "Quoted in R. Ellmann, 'The Identity of Yeats' (New York and London, 1954) pp. 86-9." Luck, yes?

As Goldsmith's Professor emeritus of English literature at Oxford University, Mr. Ellmann was stricken more than a year ago with a degenerative disease of the nerve cells. Despite the illness, The New York Times reported, he continued to work. During the last weeks of his life, he used small machines to type out messages that were then printed on a screen, or on paper, final revisions in the Wilde biography. With speech difficult, The Times added, Mr. Ellmann typed out jokes and repartees with visitors.

Once the Wilde biography has been published in January, there will be no more from Richard Ellmann. Imagine just try to imagine.

International Herald Tribune

Penetrating Listener

RICHARD ELLMANN'S "James Joyce" may be considered the greatest literary biography of our century. Writing with wit and sympathy, Mr. Ellmann interweaves Joyce's life with Joyce's text; he demonstrates reality turning into art, an almost priestly transubstantiation. In his own personality, he is twinkling and self-effacing. A penetrating listener who won the confidence of friends and interviewers; a benign interrogator like Alex Guinness's George Smiley. I have heard him denigrated for his apparent bumbling vagueness. Beneath the reserve and courtesy he was fiercely proud and ambitious — for his work, not personal advancement.

— From an obituary by Roger Lewis in The Independent (London).

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Tories, Labor Unveil Party Platforms With Sharply Differing Goals

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British general election campaign reached battle stage Tuesday with the unveiling of party platforms outlining sharply contrasting visions of Britain's future.

In her drive for election to a third term in the June 11 voting, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher introduced an elaborate 77-page Conservative Party manifesto that would bring sweeping changes to schools, public housing and urban redevelopment.

Mrs. Thatcher's policies would increase the role of competition and private enterprise. As an intended political side effect, they would also undermine traditional bastions of Labor Party strength among teachers, tenants of government-owned housing and local government officials.

Neil Kinnock, the Labor leader, who is attempting to rally his party from a low position in the opinion polls, criticized Mrs. Thatcher for allowing unemployment to triple to three million.

Promising a return to social welfare policies that held sway before she took office in 1979, he promised higher spending to create a million jobs, a weekly increase of £5 (\$8) in pensions and higher taxes for people who make more than £500 a week.

The alliance of Social Democrats and Liberals, which released its platform Monday after the dissolution of Parliament, also promised to create a million jobs. The alliance called for sweeping electoral change to break the hold of the Conservatives and Labor on the 650-seat Parliament and open the way for a centrist government.

Soundings a central Labor theme, Mr. Kinnock depicted Mrs. Thatcher as an enemy of the welfare state who financed tax cuts at the expense of social services that he said were favored by most Britons.

In outlining her plans, Mrs. Thatcher said they were designed to bring "power to the people" and refute anyone who "hoped to attack the Conservative Party for running out of ideas after two periods of office."

In education, the Tory manifesto calls for a national core curriculum and increased power for head teachers over unionized staffs. It proposes to allow individual schools, through vote of parents and staff members, to put them-

selves under control of the central government rather than of local governments, which often are Labor-dominated.

Tenants of public housing, a major bloc of Labor support, are to be given the right to remove their dwellings from government management by forming tenant associations or choosing a property manager.

On unemployment, the manifesto calls for a form of "workfare" by cutting off benefits for people under 18 who "deliberately choose to remain unemployed." The Tory plan would thus require participation in youth training programs.

In contrast to the long Conservative document, Labor's was only 17 pages. It included a one-sentence mention of Labor's plan to make the United States remove all its nuclear weapons from British soil.



The common crier and sergeant at arms, Colonel D.E.A. Tucker, reading the proclamation of Queen Elizabeth II dissolving Parliament so that British elections can be held June 11.

Portuguese See Next Elections as Critical

By Paul Delaney
New York Times Service

LISBON — The signs of a political campaign are slowly taking hold in Portugal two months before scheduled national elections.

Articles about candidates are beginning to appear. New slogans are hastily painted on walls in place of old ones.

But this appears to be more than just another political campaign in this nation of 10 million people. Leaders from all sectors agree that "once a country is in the European Community, then adjustments have to be very rapid and also very responsible to the social fabric."

"What we need in Portugal is a long-term policy so the form of government won't matter," said Miss Pintassilgo, who is now a candidate before joining the censure effort, and were even more cautious about saying if they would form a government with Mr. Eanes.

The battle will be between the Social Democrats and the Socialists, to see who can gain the most at the expense of each other and the smaller parties. Victor Crespo, vice president of the Social Democrats, said he did not think his party would take votes from its coalition members, the Christian Democrats, but from the Socialists and the Democratic Renewal Party.

Mr. Constancio said Socialists would expand from the center, pulling votes from Social Democrats.

Vincente Jorge Siza, an editor for the weekly newspaper Expresso, said part of the electoral confusion is the result of a grouping of ideology at the center.

The leftist politicians were fur-

iously too slowly in some directions, but too rapidly in others, prompting confusion and anger.

A sociologist complained that supporters of the European Community "want us to be like the other Europeans, lose our close family ties, our heritage and become insensitive, for example, to Third World issues."

Marie de Lurdes Pintassilgo, who served as head of the Portuguese government in 1979, said that "All the parties, except the Communists, are for the European Community, feeling it is proof that Portugal has come of age."

"All are for the same things, only different approaches that appear minor," he added. "Nobody wants to be on the far right or far left anymore."

Mr. Pintassilgo said he pushed for the censure to "break the impasse" between Parliament and the government.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Borek Sipek: New Flair For Bohemian Glassware

By Kate Singleton

BOKEK SIPEK is a designer with a sensitivity for many materials: Wood, metal, ceramics, marble, glass. He draws out their qualities and fashions them into forms that welcome the hand as well as the eye. But it is glass that he has imbued with the most striking characteristics. For he has chosen to work not with the light, aerial fluidity of Murano glass, but with the thicker, heavier, richer shapes and colors that are typical of the glass that is blown in Czechoslovakia.

For the 38-year-old Sipek, working with the master-blowers of Novy Bor, north of Prague, must be like uncorking roots that have been concealed for years but never sundered. Sipek was born in Prague. His parents died young, and he was brought up by a guardian who was one of the country's foremost glass artists. However, the charms of the inside of a glassworks were apparently few in those early days: "At the age of 10 I was sure that I wanted to become a chef or an architect," he explains.

Happily, glass, architecture and culinary skills did not turn out to be mutually exclusive. Sipek is an excellent cook. He studied furniture design at art school in Prague until he was 20, then left for West Germany where he took a degree in architecture in Hamburg and another in philosophy at Stuttgart. Later he taught design theory in Hannover and Essen for eight years.

"At the time I was torn between theory and practice. There simply isn't time to do both well. My training in Prague had been very traditional, but it had taught me how to draw. In fact in Hamburg I was considered an artist rather than an architect for this reason. I used to get upset about it. You see, that was back in 1968. You couldn't be an artist in those turbulent years. Now of course I'm grateful that I learned to draw early."

In 1983 Sipek left Essen for Amsterdam and theory for practice after his sister asked him to design her a house in Hamburg. The site proved to be small and the building constraints many. Sipek overcame them by creating an outer shell in glass that conformed to local requirements regarding style, shape and scale. And inside he built a stone structure — the house itself — that runs diagonally to the perimeter so that it makes better use of space and light. Winter gardens

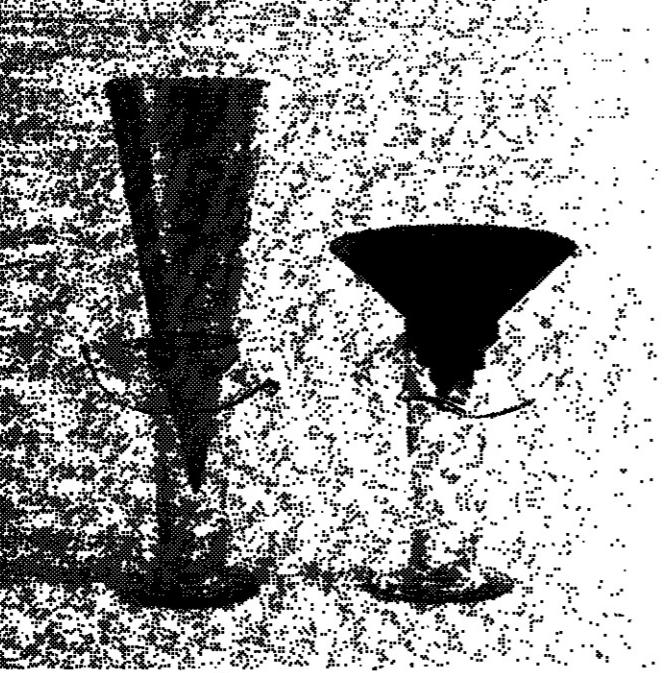
fill the areas between glass and stone walls.

The lamps that Sipek designed for his sister's house were to be made in traditional Bohemian glass. To supervise their creation, in 1983 he went back to Czechoslovakia for the first time in 13 years. But the lamps were never produced because halfway through the process Sipek saw forms emerge that seemed right for drinking glasses. So he abandoned the original project and came up with his first collection of goblets, flutes and tumblers, later sold by the firm Quartet. As for his sister, she had

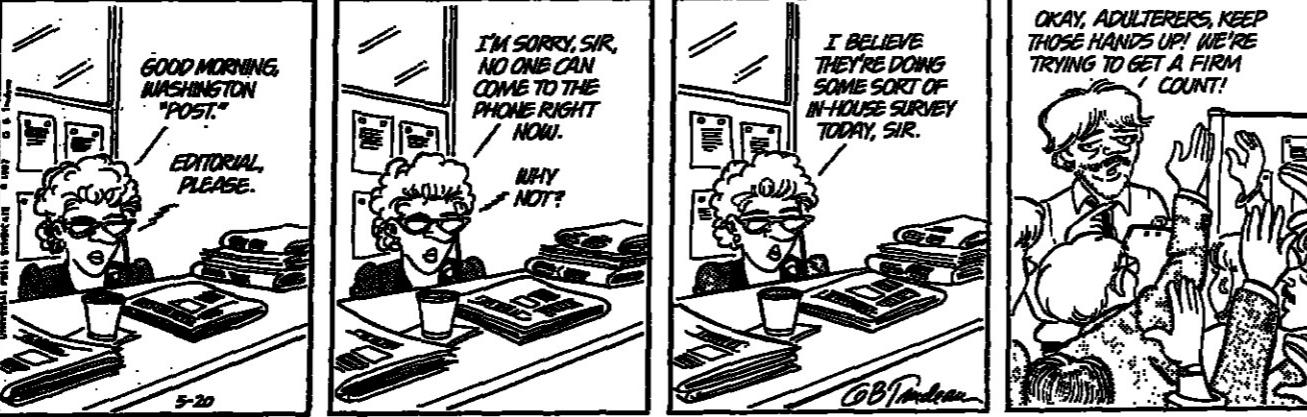
to make do with lamps in plexiglass.

For decades Czech glass has largely been limited to ashtrays, mustard dishes, Gothic-style tumblers — "horrible trash items made with wonderful techniques by highly skilled craftsmen."

There are three basic techniques for which Bohemian glassmakers are renowned. Sipek has used the traditional art of cutting and polishing blown glass for the lips and skirts that animate the geometrical simplicity of his drinking glasses, carafes, decanters and bowls. He is also working with craftsmen spe-



Two wine glasses designed by Borek.

DOONESBURY

U.S.-India Relations Hit a Low

New Delhi Says Washington Prefers Firm Tie to Pakistan

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A series of major and minor disputes have sent relations between the United States and India skidding to their lowest level since Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi took office in 1984, according to American and Indian officials.

The officials said Monday that friction and bitterness had replaced the friendliness of a year or two ago, when Washington was hopeful that Mr. Gandhi would break with precedent and be more sympathetic to U.S. interests.

Indian leaders said the United States appeared to have abandoned its newly professed sensitivity to New Delhi's concerns and is instead seeking a long-term relationship with Pakistan as a U.S. surrogate in the region.

"It is clear that Washington is looking to Pakistan as a replacement for the shah," an Indian official said, likening the situation to that in Iran before the 1979 revolution in which the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was toppled. "That raises the temperature here."

A measure of Indian anger was the recent cancellation of a trip to Washington by the Indian minister of external affairs, Narain Dutt D. Tiwari. His deputy, K. Natwar Singh, then had to defend his own earlier visit to the United States against bitter questioning in Parliament.

The new tension has not blocked other efforts to improve relations, officials said, but some of these efforts were said to have stalled. "This is a very delicate time," a U.S. diplomat said.

At the center of the stir is the Reagan administration's determination to provide Pakistan with a new military aid package, including an advanced military air surveillance system, despite indications that Pakistan is developing a nuclear bomb.

United Press International

CAPE TOWN — President Pieter W. Botha, opening a new parliamentary session on Tuesday, offered no concessions to South Africa's voiceless blacks, instead emphasizing political segregation and national security.

"In dealing with our country's problems there is no room for ill-considered instant solutions born out of fear, panic and surrender," Mr. Botha said in a speech to a joint meeting of the white, Asian and mixed-race houses of Parliament.

U.S. military aid to Pakistan, which has fought three wars against India, has long been the major irritant in Indian-American relations, but officials said several other issues have aggravated the problem. Among them have been snags in the proposed sale to India of a sophisticated American computer and a move in the House of Representatives to cut U.S. aid to New Delhi.

American officials said Pakistan needs protection against the 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan. But this has also led to doubts in Pakistan about Washington's reliability, with rising fears that the United States would cut off aid if the Afghan war were somehow resolved.

To reassure Pakistan, Washington has lately said that it will continue to provide military help even if the war is settled. India charged that these assurances showed that Washington was looking for a long-term military ally.

U.S. officials, meanwhile, are irritated because Mr. Gandhi has begun blaming his domestic problems on a plot by "foreign forces" to discredit him and undermine Indian democracy, as he did in a speech Saturday. Although not mentioning the United States by name, he has made it clear that he was accusing Washington of being part of an attempt to destabilize the country.

"This is the kind of thing we used to hear from Indira Gandhi," an American official said, referring to Mr. Gandhi's mother and predecessor, who often angered the United States with talk of a "foreign hand" working against India. Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated in 1984.

"It's not what we expected from Rajiv," the official said, noting that earlier under Mr. Gandhi cooperation with the United States, even in the military area, had risen to its highest level in 20 years. "I don't even think he believes this stuff. He is doing it for purely political reasons."

Officials agree that relations worsened after the visit in October of Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, which an American official called "a disaster." Mr. Weinberger infuriated India by not warning Mr. Gandhi or his aides that, on the next stop of his trip, he was going to announce his support for sending AWACS radar planes to Pakistan.

Exclusion of the country's 26 million blacks from Parliament is a major cause of more than two years of violence and security clampdowns in black communities.

Bolstered by broadened support in a white-only parliamentary election on May 6, Mr. Botha said his National Party government offered "a positive message of orderly and evolutionary progress in which our realities and ideals are thoroughly taken into account."

Mr. Botha said he would pursue plans for a national council as a



A Borek vase: Making techniques work for the designer.

amics and marble objects, and in glass for a window-wall that has been commissioned for the interior of a Frankfurt bank. The third technique is glass which is partially glazed red by using gold paint that is fired to create a chemical reaction that changes the color. The red areas are then engraved to reveal the crystal white below.

Sipek does much of his thinking about the nature of future objects while traveling. He rarely manages to spend more than two days a week in Amsterdam. Once every two months he is in Prague and Novy Bor. Then he has clients in West Germany and the Netherlands. He is also a frequent visitor to Italy: In Milan his furniture designs are produced by the firm Driade; in Tuscany he makes ce-

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	C%
Han's	52,973	481	47	-1	-2.04
IBM	12,450	125	124	-1	-0.79
Merck	12,450	125	124	-1	-0.79
US West	2,074	21	20	+1	+4.76
AT&T	1,877	24	23	+1	+4.23
Verizon	1,788	79	78	-1	-1.26
Ford	1,591	21	20	+1	+4.76
General	1,416	20	19	+1	+5.00
Berkshire	1,249	19	18	+1	+5.26
USX	1,203	14	13	+1	+7.24
Motorola	1,162	14	13	+1	+7.24
Gates	1,079	87	84	-2	-2.27

Market Sales					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	C%
NYSE 4 Run volume	175,390,000	175,390,000	175,390,000	175,390,000	0.00
Amex prev. Com. close	13,970,000	13,970,000	13,970,000	13,970,000	0.00
OTC prev. 4 Run volume	12,940,000	12,940,000	12,940,000	12,940,000	0.00
NYSE volume up	129,423,000	129,423,000	129,423,000	129,423,000	0.00
NYSE volume down	129,423,000	129,423,000	129,423,000	129,423,000	0.00
Amex volume up	12,431,400	12,431,400	12,431,400	12,431,400	0.00
OTC volume down	12,431,400	12,431,400	12,431,400	12,431,400	0.00
OTC volume down	41,224,705	41,224,705	41,224,705	41,224,705	0.00

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	C%	
Composite	101.41	101.39	101.39	-0.02	-0.19
Industrial	101.41	101.39	101.39	-0.02	-0.19
Trans.	101.41	101.39	101.39	-0.02	-0.19
Utilities	101.41	101.39	101.39	-0.02	-0.19
Finance	101.41	101.39	101.39	-0.02	-0.19

Tuesday's NYSE Closing					
Via The Associated Press					

AMEX Diary					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	176	179			
Declined	241	241			
Unchanged	102	102			
Total Issues	827	827			
New Lows	35	41			

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Circ.	Wk.	YTD	Avg.	Chg.
Commodities	408.15	539	420.53	362.82	-1.17
Manufact.	408.15	539	420.53	362.82	-1.17
Finance	408.15	539	420.53	362.82	-1.17
Insurance	408.15	539	420.53	362.82	-1.17
Utilities	408.15	539	420.53	362.82	-1.17
Banks	408.15	539	420.53	362.82	-1.17

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	C%
Westar	120	120	119	-1	-0.79
Amgen	119	119	118	-1	-0.86
Genentech	119	119	118	-1	-0.86
Merck	119	119	118	-1	-0.86
US West	119	119	118	-1	-0.86
AT&T	119	119	118	-1	-0.86
Verizon	119	119	118	-1	-0.86
Ford	119	119	118	-1	-0.86
General	119	119	118	-1	-0.86
USX	119	119	118	-1	-0.86
Motorola	119	119	118	-1	-0.86
Gates	119	119	118	-1	-0.86

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Close	Prev.				
Bonds	87.79	88.81	87.79	-0.81	-0.91
Utilities	87.79	88.81	87.79	-0.81	-0.91
Industrials	87.79	88.81	87.79	-0.81	-0.91

NYSE Diary					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	350	345	350	345	0.00
Declined	455	450	455	450	0.00
Unchanged	243	242	243	242	0.00
Total Issues	2,021	2,020	2,021	2,020	0.00
New Lows	23	22	23	22	0.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sold	Shares			
May 18	283,317	255,171	1,126		
May 19	219,139	252,372	1,133		
May 20	262,345	470,857	208		
May 21	250,640	572,584	802		
*Included in the sales figures					

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	C%
Indus.	225.12	226.20	221.26</td		

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CAP GEMINI SOGETI

CAP GEMINI SOGETI, an independent group with 7,500 employees, is one of the leading DP service companies in the world and the largest in Europe. In 1986, CAP GEMINI SOGETI realized consolidated revenues of F.Fr. 29 billion (+ 32%). Net profitability after taxes reached F.Fr. 193 million (+ 45%), which represents 6.6% of revenue.

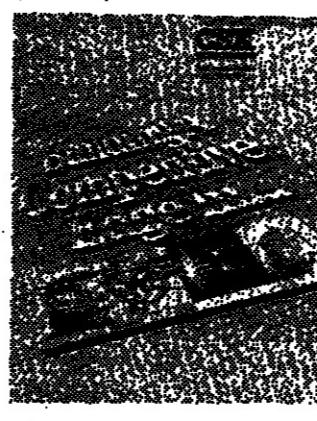


The company is registered on the Second Market of the Paris Stock Exchange. For 1987, CAP GEMINI SOGETI is budgeting for consolidated revenues of F.Fr. 3.6 billion (+ 24%) distributed among the United States (CGA), Europe and France.

CAP GEMINI SOGETI's leadership is acknowledged in advanced software technologies such as videotext, artificial intelligence; the smart card software engineering, conversions, information systems building, etc.

CSX CORPORATION

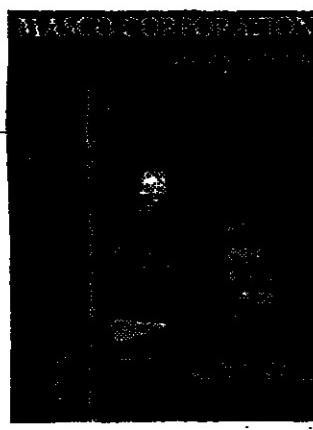
CSX Corporation is much more than a railroad, it's now a full service transportation company offering One-Stop Shipping (SM) by rail, barge, truck and container ship. Early this year, the company's purchase of Sea-Land Corporation won approval, which means that CSX service now circles the globe. With nearly \$13 billion in assets, CSX also operates business groups in energy, properties and technology, adding diversified strength to its principal transportation group.



MASCO CORPORATION

"A Unique Consumer Products Growth Company"

MASCO CORPORATION, a UNIQUE GROWTH COMPANY with leadership market positions, has reported 30 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF EARNINGS INCREASES. Sales and earnings during this period have increased at average annual compound rates of approximately 20 percent. Masco manufactures Building and Home Improvement Products and Home Furnishings and Other Specialty Consumer Products. Send for our 1986 Annual Report to learn why, we believe, Masco's earnings will continue to grow at an average annual rate of 15 to 20 percent annually over the next five years, with our sales in 1991 approaching or exceeding \$3 billion.



Nationale-Nederlanden

Nationale-Nederlanden, with 23,000 employees in 20 countries, is the tenth largest publicly owned insurance company in the world, the twelfth largest in terms of assets.



In its home market, the Netherlands, it is the largest Dutch insurer and the fourth largest enterprise in the country. The Nationale-Nederlanden Group's combined revenue amounted to U.S. \$7.9 billion in 1986. Of this income, life business represented 34%, non-life 28%, professional reinsurance 7% and investments and other insurance-related activities 31%. In 1986 net assets grew from U.S. \$3.1 billion to U.S. \$3.4 billion.

NOVA, AN ALBERTA CORPORATION

NOVA is a major Canadian shareholder-owned energy company headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The Company was formed in 1954 to build, own and operate a province-wide natural gas transportation system. The business base has expanded to include energy-related investments and today NOVA operates as an international organization with most of its activities tied to the world marketplace. Current areas of activity include gas transportation and marketing, petroleum, petrochemicals, manufacturing, consulting and research. The NOVA group of companies employ about 7,100 people. NOVA's common and preferred shares trade on the Toronto, Montreal and Alberta stock exchanges.



9

SAAB-SCANIA

The Saab-Scania Group manufactures automotive and aerospace products: passenger cars, trucks and buses, commercial and military aircraft, missiles and satellites. The Group also develops other advanced products in the fields of electronics, optics, sensors, image processing and energy technology. We employ 49,000 people in locations in Sweden and in 30 other countries. In 1986 the Group sales were SEK 35 billions with a profit of SEK 3.3 billions. The pre-tax return on total assets was 13.8%, solvency (equity/assets ratio) was 51%. Investments in fixed assets and R&D amounted to MSEK 5,000, equivalent to 14.3% of sales. For a copy of the Annual Report 1986, please write to: Saab-Scania AB, Corporate Communications and Public Affairs, S-581 88 Linköping Sweden.

13

SANDOZ

Sandoz celebrated its 100-year anniversary in 1986 with record earnings of SFr. 8,361 million. The group is a major manufacturer of chemicals, crop protection products, seeds and nutrition products. Headquartered in Switzerland, Sandoz is well-diversified geographically with subsidiaries and affiliates located in over 40 countries. Sandoz spent SFr. 746 million on Research & Development in 1986, of which 71% was in the pharmaceutical area. The company enjoys a strong financial condition, with year-end 1986 liquid asset accounting for 25% of total assets.



AMERICAN EXPRESS

American Express' earnings achieved a first by exceeding \$1 billion in 1986. Each of its operating units posted record earnings and contributed to an overall 20 percent return on average equity from continuing operations, compared with 16 percent in 1985. Its businesses include the charge card, Travelers Cheque, travel, data processing, international banking, brokerage, investment banking, personal financial planning, life insurance and asset management industries.



Gulf+Western Inc.

Gulf+Western, continuing to reflect the positive results of an extensive restructuring that began in 1983, increased its earnings from continuing operations 51% in the fiscal year ended October 31, 1986, and expects to maintain its earnings growth in fiscal 1987. As a result, the company raised the quarterly cash dividend on its common stock 33% to 30 cents per share, effective April 1. The company's operations are focused in Financial Services (Associates Corporation of North America), Publishing and Information Services (Simon & Schuster, including Prentice Hall and Pocket Books), and Entertainment (Paramount Pictures, Madison Square Garden, and theatre circuits in the United States and Canada).

BP

The British Petroleum Company plc is the parent company of one of the world's largest international oil and natural resources groups. In 1986, despite dramatic fluctuations in the price of oil, BP made solid progress to record pre-tax profits of £1,779 million on a replacement cost basis. This result owes much to the speed and flexibility with which the group was able to react to the new environment of lower oil prices. The events of 1986 have highlighted the better balance between the group's upstream extractive interests and its downstream customer-oriented businesses and place it in a strong position to meet the challenges of 1987 and beyond.



About the McDonald's System

The McDonald's System is the largest foodservice organization in the world. The Company, franchises and affiliates operated more than 9,500 McDonald's restaurants, each serving a limited menu of high-quality food, which is a part of a well-balanced diet. These restaurants are located in 46 countries around the world. The System has pioneered quality food specifications, equipment technology, marketing programs and operational systems that are now the standards of the industry throughout the world. McDonald's motto of Q.S.C. & V. translates into Quality food products; fast, friendly Service; restaurants known for Cleanliness; and a menu which provides Value. Q.S.C. & V... McDonald's promise to customers every day around the world.



MASCO INDUSTRIES

"A Unique Industrial Growth Company"

Masco Industries is a technology-based company whose primary corporate objective is to enhance shareholder value by maximizing long-term growth in earnings per share through the manufacture and sale of leadership industrial products. As we strive to accomplish our objective of increasing earnings per common share over the next five years, on average, at least 20-25 percent annually, we believe we will demonstrate that we are a unique industrial growth company. Masco Industries manufactures custom engineered and specialty products for commercial and industrial customers.



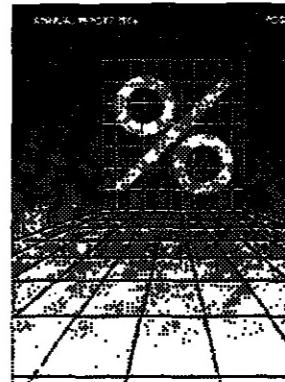
PHILIPS LIGHT MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE

Philips Lighting has published a full-colour 28 page brochure. Entitled "Philips light-more than meets the eye", the brochure offers interesting information not only on the company itself but also and more particularly on its technical expertise. With the emphasis on the application of lighting, the document contains relevant sections on public and security lighting, sports, hotel, health, domestic, office, shipping and aviation, industrial and shop lighting etc. These sections are nicely illustrated with recent projects such as the Raffles City complex, Singapore and the floodlighting of the Eiffel Tower. The brochure is available on a complimentary basis from Philips International B.V., Marketing Communications Lighting Division.



ROBECO

Robeco is a Dutch-based equity fund with a \$5.4 billion global blue-chip portfolio providing income as well as capital appreciation. Total performance in 1986 in \$ was 43.8%. Its average annual performance over the last 5 years of 24.4% gives it a ranking in the top 10 of Lipper's non-US global equity funds. Management cost in 1986 was uniquely low 0.19% of asset value. The Robeco Geneva Account is a perfectly simple, low-cost way of acquiring and holding Robeco shares.



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Maxwell Expected to Raise Harcourt Bid

Reuters

NEW YORK — The British publisher Robert Maxwell is expected to boost his \$2 billion offer for Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. but the Florida-based book company has made it clear that it would fight to prevent the takeover, analysts and traders said Monday.

Wall Street analysts expect Mr. Jovanovich, a naturalized American, to continue to attack Mr. Maxwell on the ground that his company is foreign. In his statement, Mr. Jovanovich said he did not believe that Mr. Maxwell would be allowed to pre-serve over Harcourt, the largest U.S. educational publisher.

"That is the trust I have kept in 40 years of publishing for America's schools," Mr. Jovanovich said.

One arbitrager commented, "I think Jovanovich has his heart set on keeping this thing out of foreign

hands, and out of Maxwell's hands. "You've got this guy who's an avowed socialist attacking the primary text book distributor in the U.S." the trader added.

Some arbitragers believe that Mr. Maxwell will act aggressively and quickly. But there is doubt that he will be able to add high-profile Harcourt to his publishing empire no matter how much he boosts his offer.

Both companies are headed by strong-willed managers, another arbitrager said.

Bert Bolken, an analyst for Raymond James, said, "The ball is in Maxwell's hands. In this day and age it's difficult to fight cash offers."

Wall Street traders believe that another American publisher could be a likely buyer, but there was no indication that one is ready to bid for Harcourt.

Mr. Maxwell's \$44-per-share offer was valued at about \$2 billion on the basis of fully diluted shares. It would be the largest bid ever for an American publisher.

Harcourt was the most active issue in trading Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, rising \$1.375 to close at \$48 after rocketing \$16.12% Monday.

Mr. Maxwell may face problems other than resistance from Mr. Jovanovich. If Mr. Maxwell did acquire Harcourt, he would have to divest its two television stations in Minnesota to comply with U.S. laws barring foreign ownership of broadcast properties, analysts said.

Analysis also said they expected Harcourt shareholders to authorize an increase in outstanding shares from the current total of 39.4 million when they meet on Friday. Mr. Maxwell said Monday that his proposal was conditioned on no new shares being issued.

But arbitrators do not see the authorization of the 9.38 million new shares as an impediment. Harcourt probably would be unable to market them, they noted, while its stock is trading on takeover expectations.

But some analysts said that the company might use the shares to fight a hostile takeover. Mr. Bolken commented, "It would give Jovanovich some leverage in terms of issuing stock to some other party."

In addition to its publishing operation, Harcourt owns seven amusement parks, a periodical publishing business, and a large insurance concern.

Mr. Bolken said that the company also owns more than 700 acres (about 280 hectares) near Disney World in Orlando, Florida.

Zaire Reaches Unprecedented Accord On Delaying Part of Debt Repayments

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Zaire has won a landmark agreement from creditor governments to put off repaying part of its debt for much longer than ever agreed before, diplomatic and financial sources said Tuesday.

The agreement with the Paris Club of Western creditor nations allows Zaire, hard-hit by slumping copper prices, to delay repaying debt due this year for up to 15 years, the sources said. The accord covers \$884 million in principal and interest, sources said.

It is the first such agreement since the Paris Club announced last month that it had agreed in principle to easier terms on repayment of government-to-government debt for sub-Saharan African countries, which include some of the poorest in the world.

The agreement gives Zaire a six-year grace period, during which no debt has to be repaid.

The sources said the pact reflected about 90 percent of the total requested by Zaire.

Zaire's total debt, including money owed to banks as well as the Paris Club governments, is estimated at \$5 billion.

The Paris Club has traditionally granted extensions of 10 years on repayments and the fact that Zaire has been allowed 15 years broke new ground, the sources said. One described it as a "historic first."

The decision to extend the repayment period came in response to a call by the French finance minister, Edouard Balladur, for easier terms for poorer developing countries, the sources said.

The Zaire delegation, led by Finance Minister Nyembu Shabani and including the central bank governor, Wa Siakasigbo Pay Pay, are expected to remain in Paris for several days to meet commercial bank creditors. (Reuters, AFP)

approval from the International Monetary Fund for loans totaling \$82.1 million Special Drawing Rights (\$369.6 million). Special Drawing Rights are based on a basket of five major currencies.

The 13 creditor countries of the Paris Club felt that Zaire deserved exceptional treatment because of its balance-of-payments problems and debt service charges, along with low per capita income, according to a statement from France's Finance Ministry, which acts as the Paris Club secretariat.

The sources said Zaire's exceptional treatment did not mean the same terms would be extended to other debtor countries.

In addition to its publishing operation, Harcourt owns seven amusement parks, a periodical publishing business, and a large insurance concern.

Mr. Bolken said that the company also owns more than 700 acres (about 280 hectares) near Disney World in Orlando, Florida.

U.S. Housing Starts Fall, Mortgage Rates Blamed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. housing starts fell 2.9 percent in April while permits for new construction dropped 7 percent to the lowest level since October 1984, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

New homes and apartments were begun at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,699 million units in April, down from a revised March level of 1,749 million units.

The government also said that housing starts fell by 4.8 percent in March, rather than the previously reported 5.1 percent.

After the figures were released, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige warned that housing starts

would continue to fall unless mortgage rates were lowered.

The recent climb in long-term rates has lifted mortgage rates from a little over 9 to about 10.5 percent," he said. "Should mortgage rates remain this high, housing starts are likely to decline further."

Financial analysts had expected a 3 to 3 percent drop in housing starts in April, largely because high vacancy rates are discouraging multifamily construction and because unusually good winter weather allowed construction to begin earlier than usual this year.

But analysts also believe that the sharp rise in mortgage rates that began in mid-April might be contributing to the slump. The April rate for housing starts was the lowest since November, and the figures on permits were even worse.

Housing permits were granted last month at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,599 million, 7 percent below a revised estimate of 1,72 million for March and the lowest since October 1984, when the figure was 1,49 million.

The April weakness resulted largely from a 14.1 percent plunge in construction of multi-unit dwellings, the fourth consecutive monthly decline in this category.

Apartment construction dipped to the lowest level since April 1983.

Single-family housing starts rose 2 percent following a 5.9 percent decline in March.

The U.S. housing construction industry is highly sensitive to interest rates, which have risen recently in response to worries about inflation and the declining value of the dollar.

The steepest decline in the annual rate of housing starts last month was in the Midwest, at 14 percent. Housing starts fell 11.4 percent in the West and were down 5.4 percent in the Northeast. The only region to record higher starts was the South, where housing starts rose 11.5 percent. (UPI, Reuters)

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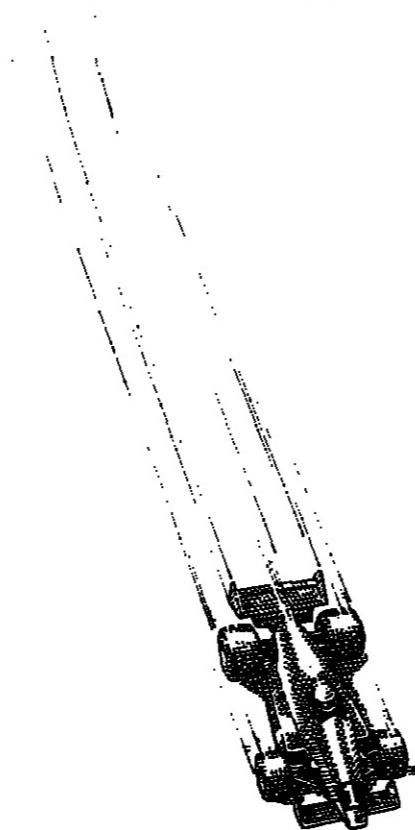
But how do you distinguish, at arms length, a service that offers real performance from one which could leave your funds on the starting grid?

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bank Leu Sells Big Guinness Stake*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Guinness PLC, the big brewing concern that is under investigation for its tactics in a takeover of Distillers Co. last year, said Tuesday that 40 million of its shares representing 4.8 percent of its equity were sold to institutional investors by Bank Leu AG.

The shares, valued at more than £40 million (about \$235 million), represented the largest block ever to change hands on the London Stock Exchange. The offering sold out in less than an hour and was nearly 10 times oversubscribed, according to a source at James Capel & Co., the underwriter.

According to analysts, the shares were priced at 352 pence, which would represent a slight premium over the 340-345 pence that Bank Leu is estimated to have paid for its stake last year. A spokesman for the Swiss bank declined Tuesday to say what price it had paid for the Guinness stake.

Guinness shares, already buoyed by speculation of a possible Bank Leu sell-off, soared Tuesday to a record of 362 pence on the London

Stock Exchange, up 17 on the day. Bank Leu acquired a total stake of 41 million Guinness shares last year, in the final stages of Guinness's takeover battle for Distillers.

Guinness has admitted that it placed the shares with Bank Leu and other companies under repurchase agreements, apparently as part of a plan to boost its share

Spain Chooses Buyer For Sherry Company*Reuters*

MADRID — A Spanish government panel has ruled that the Williams & Humbert sherry company should be sold to a Venezuelan-led consortium, a Finance Ministry official said Tuesday. The panel rejected Swiss and Spanish bids.

Williams & Humbert is one of the units of the expropriated Russian empire. The Madrid daily El País said the consortium, Hispano Americana del Sherry, had offered 2 billion pesetas (\$15 million) for Williams & Humbert's shares and 1.75 billion to cover its debts.

Pretax Profit At Allied-Lyons Rose 26% in '86*Reuters*

LONDON — Allied-Lyons PLC, the British food and drink giant, said Tuesday that pretax profit rose 26 percent to £34.9 million (£573.39 million) in the 53 weeks ended March 7, from £26.5 million a year earlier.

Net profit after tax rose 34 percent to £24.8 million, or 33.8 pence a share, from £18.2 million, or 26.4 pence a share. Sales rose 9 percent to £3.61 billion, from £3.3 billion.

Allied-Lyons said the pretax rise was largely attributable to its beer division, where profits were up 51 percent to £15.7 million, from £11.8 million. Extraordinary debits included £40 million for closures, redundancies and reorganization within the beer and food divisions. Allied was the target of an unsuccessful takeover bid last year by brewers Elders IXL Ltd. of Australia.

Olivetti Shares Fall on Probe of de Benedetti*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

MILAN — Share prices of companies controlled by the Italian financier Carlo de Benedetti dropped Tuesday after newspapers said he was given notice that he was under investigation in connection with Banco Ambrosiano's collapse.

Two Milan judges who are looking into the 1982 failure, Italy's biggest banking scandal, would not say whether Mr. de Benedetti was sent a judicial notice. Such notices

state that a person is under investigation but not charged with a crime. Judicial sources, however, confirmed the news reports.

Mr. de Benedetti, who heads a financial empire including Europe's largest computer group, Olivetti SpA, early this month denied any personal wrongdoing in connection with the bank. Roberto Calvi.

Calvi was found hanged under a London bridge in June 1982, two months before the bank's collapse, which left \$1.3 billion in bad debts.

According to the news reports, the Milan judges are investigating whether Mr. de Benedetti may have made illegal profit out of his entry and exit from the bank. The judges reportedly have issued arrest warrants for 25 board members and officials of Banco Ambrosiano.

Judicial sources said that the notice concerned allegations that Mr. de Benedetti may have engaged in what they called extortionary behavior against Calvi.

The financier invested \$2 billion for a 2 percent stake in the bank before his appointment as deputy chairman and sold the stake upon resigning. Olivetti sources said he received about the same amount for the stake when he sold it.

(AP, Reuters)

easy year for petroleum companies." He said he would be satisfied if we can reach last year's result in 1987."

He said markets had improved slightly in the early part of this year, but did not elaborate.

Agip, the energy operating company of the ENI group, said its parent company net profit was down 60 percent to 203 billion lire, from \$12 billion the previous year.

Investment in exploration and production fell to 2.69 trillion lire last year, from 3.15 trillion.

BA Pretax Profit Fell 17% in 1986-87, but Beat Forecast*By Warren Gerler**International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — British Airways PLC said Tuesday that pretax profit fell 17 percent to £162 million (£328 million at current exchange rates) in the year ended March 31, from £195 million a year earlier, although the drop was less than expected because of a late surge in passenger traffic.

British Airways executives emphasized that the result exceeded the £145 million forecast made in January, when the government published the prospectus ahead of the company's sale to the public in February for £900 million.

The decline reflected high fleet modernization costs, tough price

competition over trans-Atlantic routes and a precipitous decline in traffic last summer due to fears over terrorism and the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Analysts had expected profits of £150 million to £155 million. British Airways shares fell 2 pence to close at 162 pence on the London Stock Exchange. Their original price was 65 pence.

Contributing to the better-than-expected performance, BA said, were fuel prices that remained lower than forecast and the company's own cost-cutting measures.

Fuel costs fell by £200 million in 1986-87 to reach £371 million.

Lord King, BA's chairman, said that all divisions were experiencing buoyant growth and that summer traffic forecasts were approaching record levels. He declined, however, to give a profit projection.

Net profit fell 16 percent to £152 million from £181 million a year earlier, with earnings per share of 20.5 pence from 26.8 pence.

Japanese Firms To Supply Fibers Plant for Soviet*Reuters*

MOSCOW — A group of Japanese companies has signed a \$600 million contract to build a polyester textile plant in the Soviet Union, Japanese Embassy officials said here Tuesday.

The companies are Nissho Iwai Corp., Kobe Steel Ltd., Mitsui & Co. and Mitsubishi Engineering & Shipbuilding Co. The plant, to be built by 1992, will be at Blagoveshchensk, in the eastern Soviet Union.

Tass said DuPont Co. granted a license for making the fibers. It said Kobe Steel would be the general supplier and the Export-Import Bank of Japan would finance the project.

According to Soviet statistics, trade between the Soviet Union and Japan was worth \$1.18 billion (\$5.06 billion) last year, of which \$2.2 billion rubles were Soviet imports.

price and make its £2.7 billion cash-and-stock offer for Distillers look more attractive.

Another block of 28 million shares, bought under similar circumstances by Schenley Industries, Guinness's U.S. distributor, remains outstanding.

The Guinness announcement Tuesday did not refer to a £50 million deposit that it had placed with Bank Leu. The Swiss bank has asserted that the deposit represented Guinness's guarantee that it would not suffer any loss from holding the Guinness shares.

On Monday, Guinness said it had resolved a similar dispute with Henry Ansbacher & Co.

Guinness said Ansbacher sold at the end of April the 2.15 million Guinness shares that it had bought during the Distillers bid.

The buyback arrangements are being investigated by Britain's Department of Trade and Industry because British law generally prohibits companies from artificially pumping up their share price, or repurchasing their stock without shareholder approval.

WANG: Ads in Hip Computerese Help It Connect With Corporate Customers*(Continued from first finance page)*

Rubican, one of the U.S. advertising giants.

The other was Mr. Easdon's partner, Bill Heater, a rumpled 33-year-old copywriter.

"The boys," as Hill Holliday's chairman, Jay Hill, sometimes calls them, had collected nearly about every ad award that existed, including the Grand Prix of the Cannes Film Festival of advertising, for their documentary-style "Real Life, Real Answers" campaign for John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Mr. Heater enhanced his credibility by playing himself in one of the real-life Hancock dramas, whispering about his financial dreams as he cuddled a month-old baby.

People were beginning to notice the special ability that the Easdon-Heater team had to speak to a generation that is immune to most television patter. The agency's executives had promised Wang that the new campaign would be entrusted to "the boys."

Mr. Easdon could feel the pressure. Could they do it again? "It was a personal thing," he said, "to prove that the Hancock thing was not a fluke."

With so much at stake, the sound of ideas dying in the conference room that night was much too loud. Mr. Olisa, a wiry, intense salesman, said that Hill Holliday did not seem to grasp Wang's difficulties.

Thousands of sales meetings in Europe had shown that corporate information officers didn't understand Wang, he said.

Mr. Olisa began illustrating his point. Why, one time, he said, with computerese slipping into his speech, he set up a complex computer network in an EBC (Executive Briefing Center). The customer, a corporate MIS (management information systems) officer, had been so impressed by what Wang's VS's (Vertical Storage line of computers) were doing that he had actually checked the wires to make sure Mr. Olisa wasn't pulling something.

Mr. Olisa told one war story after another. "I was busy trying to cheer them up," he said.

Some say that Mr. Easdon had the idea first. Some say it was Mr. Hill, the agency's senior creative man. But the concept had its own logic: The stories themselves could be the answer.

Their inside tone gave them credibility. And there was something fascinating about the strange computer-speak dialect. For the 20,000 or so big-company computer buyers in the country, the high-tech jargon amid the grating jingles of television would jump out like a

ringing alarm clock in the middle of the night. They bought air time and print space. They drew up plans for a 60,000-piece direct-mail campaign that would follow the blitz.

Mr. Easdon taped more than a dozen war stories from Mr. Olisa and others at Wang. Mr. Heater and others at Wang.

Some of the scripts were "pretty lucky," Mr. Olisa said. "They were beginning to lose the point." It was one thing to have the Wang salesmen in the ads call customers "guys," the Wang people said, but Mr. Heater's scripts were overusing the slang, and it made Wang look

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**Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

The Associated Press

Month	Low	Stock	Div.	Ytd.	PE	Stk.	100s	High	Low	Ques.	Chg.
A											
1-1	114	ABIn		16		14	14	97	97	-	-
1-2	115	ABGn		245		9	9	97	97	-	-
1-3	116	ACI	.01	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-4	117	ACI	.02	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-5	118	ACI	.03	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-6	119	ACI	.04	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-7	120	ACI	.05	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-8	121	ACI	.06	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-9	122	ACI	.07	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-10	123	ACI	.08	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-11	124	ACI	.09	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-12	125	ACI	.10	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-13	126	ACI	.11	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-14	127	ACI	.12	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-15	128	ACI	.13	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-16	129	ACI	.14	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-17	130	ACI	.15	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-18	131	ACI	.16	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-19	132	ACI	.17	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-20	133	ACI	.18	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-21	134	ACI	.19	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-22	135	ACI	.20	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-23	136	ACI	.21	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-24	137	ACI	.22	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-25	138	ACI	.23	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-26	139	ACI	.24	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-27	140	ACI	.25	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-28	141	ACI	.26	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-29	142	ACI	.27	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-30	143	ACI	.28	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-31	144	ACI	.29	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-32	145	ACI	.30	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-33	146	ACI	.31	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-34	147	ACI	.32	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-35	148	ACI	.33	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-36	149	ACI	.34	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-37	150	ACI	.35	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-38	151	ACI	.36	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-39	152	ACI	.37	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-40	153	ACI	.38	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-41	154	ACI	.39	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-42	155	ACI	.40	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-43	156	ACI	.41	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-44	157	ACI	.42	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-45	158	ACI	.43	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-46	159	ACI	.44	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-47	160	ACI	.45	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-48	161	ACI	.46	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-49	162	ACI	.47	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-50	163	ACI	.48	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-51	164	ACI	.49	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-52	165	ACI	.50	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-53	166	ACI	.51	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-54	167	ACI	.52	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-55	168	ACI	.53	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-56	169	ACI	.54	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-57	170	ACI	.55	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-58	171	ACI	.56	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-59	172	ACI	.57	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-60	173	ACI	.58	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-61	174	ACI	.59	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-62	175	ACI	.60	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-63	176	ACI	.61	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-64	177	ACI	.62	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-65	178	ACI	.63	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-66	179	ACI	.64	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-67	180	ACI	.65	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-68	181	ACI	.66	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-69	182	ACI	.67	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-70	183	ACI	.68	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-71	184	ACI	.69	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-72	185	ACI	.70	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-73	186	ACI	.71	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-74	187	ACI	.72	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-75	188	ACI	.73	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-76	189	ACI	.74	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-77	190	ACI	.75	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-78	191	ACI	.76	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-79	192	ACI	.77	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-80	193	ACI	.78	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-81	194	ACI	.79	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-82	195	ACI	.80	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-83	196	ACI	.81	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-84	197	ACI	.82	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-85	198	ACI	.83	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-86	199	ACI	.84	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-87	200	ACI	.85	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-88	201	ACI	.86	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-89	202	ACI	.87	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-90	203	ACI	.88	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-91	204	ACI	.89	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-92	205	ACI	.90	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-93	206	ACI	.91	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-94	207	ACI	.92	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-95	208	ACI	.93	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-96	209	ACI	.94	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-97	210	ACI	.95	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-98	211	ACI	.96	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-99	212	ACI	.97	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-100	213	ACI	.98	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-101	214	ACI	.99	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-102	215	ACI	.00	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-103	216	ACI	.01	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-104	217	ACI	.02	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-105	218	ACI	.03	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-106	219	ACI	.04	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-107	220	ACI	.05	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-108	221	ACI	.06	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-109	222	ACI	.07	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-110	223	ACI	.08	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-111	224	ACI	.09	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-112	225	ACI	.10	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-113	226	ACI	.11	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-114	227	ACI	.12	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-115	228	ACI	.13	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-116	229	ACI	.14	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-117	230	ACI	.15	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-118	231	ACI	.16	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-119	232	ACI	.17	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-120	233	ACI	.18	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-121	234	ACI	.19	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-122	235	ACI	.20	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-123	236	ACI	.21	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-124	237	ACI	.22	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-125	238	ACI	.23	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-126	239	ACI	.24	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-127	240	ACI	.25	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-128	241	ACI	.26	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-129	242	ACI	.27	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-130	243	ACI	.28	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-131	244	ACI	.29	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-132	245	ACI	.30	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-133	246	ACI	.31	120		125	125	125	125	-	-
1-134	247	AC									

12 Month High Low		Stock	Div.	Yld	PE	SIS	100\$	High	Low	Growth	Close	% Chg	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld	PE	SIS	100\$	High	Low	Growth	Close	% Chg	
41	27%	HubeIB	.84	2.6	16	167	267	346	345	+1	345	-1	174	145	JnlnLn	.15e	1.0	15	112	15	147	15	91%	-1	-1	
21	14%	HudFd	.10	5.5	15	271	197	191	195	+1	195	-1	118	3%	JouleS	9	40	41	38	36	34	35	19%	-1	-1	
28	17%	HudGn	.40	1.9	21	10	204	204	204	-1	204	-1	77	2%	JumJjk											
K																										
74	30%	ICEE				142	7	61	61	+1	61	-1	57	2%	KapokC	55	37	35	35	35	35	35	-1	-1	-1	
25	11%	ICH				7	501	178	166	174	-1	174	-1	102	12%	KapoC	12	12	4	107	105	105	105	+1	-1	-1
25%	51%	ICH pf				37	271	178	166	174	-1	174	-1	12	12%	Karwin	40	24	24	114	114	114	114	-1	-1	-1
10%	6%	ICM				4	22	22	22	22	-1	22	-1	20	12%	Ketchin	98	58	58	24	24	24	24	-1	-1	-1
10%	6%	ICRT Cpl				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	KeyCoB	25	15	10	35	35	35	35	-1	-1	-1	
19%	12%	ISI SVn	.006	1.6	12	106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	KeyCoA	15	15	11	35	35	35	35	-1	-1	-1	
9%	5%	ISS	.16	1.6	12	613	613	549	549	+1	549	-1	61	4%	KevCd	7	4	4	72	72	72	72	-1	-1	-1	
56%	25%	ImoOil	1.68	1.2	9	19	613	549	549	+1	549	-1	179	12%	Kevc wBd	17	17	17	12	12	12	12	-1	-1	-1	
18%	1%	Instron				102	9	111	111	-1	111	-1	111	12%	Kidde wB				28	28	28	28	-1	-1	-1	
27%	1%	Instru pf				251	82	79	679	679	679	679	679	12%	Klem	42	15	9	42	42	42	42	-1	-1	-1	
31%	5%	Intrgn				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	Kirk	25	15	10	35	35	35	35	-1	-1	-1	
5%	5%	IntrivS				256	41	11	52	52	52	52	52	12%	Kirby	40	15	10	35	35	35	35	-1	-1	-1	
10%	10%	ITMCIV g				40	24	24	24	-1	24	-1	24	12%	Kitt Mfg	15	10	10	35	35	35	35	-1	-1	-1	
21%	10%	ITRMK	.10	1.6	12	106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	KiteerV	55	55	55	156	156	156	156	-1	-1	-1	
14%	9%	ITRMK pl	.026	1.6	12	106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	KjaerC	2.40	7.6	122	54	54	54	54	-1	-1	-1	
10%	5%	IntBknt				19	19	19	19	-1	19	-1	19	12%	L											
8%	3%	IntBknt wI				201	143	143	143	-1	143	-1	143	12%	LSB Ind	4	14	14	29	29	29	29	-1	-1	-1	
20%	10%	IntDv				65	65	65	65	-1	65	-1	65	12%	LSB pf	2.20	9.9		22	22	22	22	-1	-1	-1	
7%	3%	IntThr pf				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LePntr	19	1.7	1.7	4	4	4	4	-1	-1	-1	
13%	8%	IGC n	.07e	.7	10	106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LdmktS	.20	1.9	1.9	4	4	4	4	-1	-1	-1	
22%	13%	IntwsI				67	44	44	44	-1	44	-1	44	12%	LdmktT	.10	1.7	1.7	4	4	4	4	-1	-1	-1	
38%	19%	Intwrd				106	31	31	31	-1	31	-1	31	12%	Lester	52	14	14	12	12	12	12	-1	-1	-1	
10%	7%	Jacobs				24	9	5	5	-1	5	-1	5	12%	Loewen	24	1.8	1.8	12	12	12	12	-1	-1	-1	
12%	8%	JMModn	.30	3.3	13	106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LockGpn	.24	1.8	1.8	4	4	4	4	-1	-1	-1	
9%	5%	JWmstn	.771	15.0	10	106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LeotP	.50	1.5	1.5	4	4	4	4	-1	-1	-1	
5%	2%	JohnPd				11	11	11	11	-1	11	-1	11	12%	LeotS	5	11	11	24	24	24	24	-1	-1	-1	
4%	2%	JohnAm				67	3	31	31	-1	31	-1	31	12%	LeotT	.50	1.5	1.5	31	31	31	31	-1	-1	-1	
10%	7%	JohnAm				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LefLif	.50	1.5	1.5	34	34	34	34	-1	-1	-1	
J																										
2%	1%	LifRst				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	Limtss				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
4%	2%	Lillyvn				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LocRC	1.40	8.7	8.7	20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
1%	1%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
5%	5%	LionJk				77	2%	JumJjk																		
3%	3%	LionJk				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJk wB				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
2%	2%	LifLif				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LifLif				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
4%	2%	Lillyvn				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	Lillyvn				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
1%	1%	LocRC				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LocRC				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
4%	4%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
5%	5%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
3%	3%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
2%	2%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
4%	2%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
1%	1%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
5%	5%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
3%	3%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
2%	2%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
4%	2%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
1%	1%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
5%	5%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
3%	3%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
2%	2%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
4%	2%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
1%	1%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
5%	5%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
3%	3%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
2%	2%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
4%	2%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
1%	1%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
5%	5%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
3%	3%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
2%	2%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
4%	2%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
1%	1%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1	-1	
5%	5%	LionJ				106	106	106	106	-1	106	-1	106	12%	LionJ				20	20	20	20	-1	-1</td		

Floating-Rate Notes

How the latest technology is helping us in the search for new drugs.



BASE
Innovations in chemistry

Even today we can cure only a third of the world's diseases. Developing a new drug involves manufacturing and testing the effectiveness of over 10,000 different substances. It's an expensive operation because a successful drug must not only be effective, but safe to use, as well.

One particular problem always arises when developing any new drug: at the site of action, the active molecule is confronted by a complex structure into which it must fit like a key into a lock. As very little is known about the exact shape of these molecular "keyholes" and since predicting the dimensional structure of any new substance is extremely difficult, success is not often achieved.

However, the increasing use of the computer is breaking new ground in drug research. A computer can plot the dimensional structure of a molecule in advance and even the most complex molecular structures can be displayed three-dimensionally.

on a screen. The computer attempts to relate noted visual structure from the structural data of chemical

This new venture is at its early stages, but the potential is still enormous. The emphasis is on harnessing the power of computers to analyse computer output to determine what is the prime objective of each study. By known landmarks and by discovering new ones, the research programme has developed techniques and a wide range of scientific disciplines have brought together a team which has scenes the traditional pharmaceutical chemist, statistician and computer expert as a working unit and beginning to achieve major breakthroughs.

BASF Computer Aided Research: producing better solutions faster

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each employee.

The structural formula of the drug Verapamil used in treating heart and circulatory problems

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Closes Lower Against Major Currencies

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar was lower across the board in New York on Tuesday.

The dollar closed at 1.7705 Deutsche marks, more than a pfennig down from 1.7815 on Monday; at 139.50 yen down from 140.20; at 1.4525 Swiss francs, down from 1.4630; and at 5.9250 French francs, down nearly 3 centimes from 5.9540.

The dollar was also lower against the pound, which closed at \$1.6870, against \$1.6820 Monday.

The decline came as the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee met. Several analysts have said the policy-making body's meeting might be followed by an increase in the U.S. discount rate, now at 5.5 percent.

But the chances of an increase appeared dampened by a 2.9 percent fall in U.S. housing starts in April, dealers said.

The drop in housing starts was

the latest in a string of bearish economic figures that show the U.S. economy may be too fragile to support a tighter monetary policy, dealers said.

Many said that the dollar was trading with a half-point increase in the discount rate already discounted.

Earlier, the dollar finished mixed in dull trading in London.

In London, the dollar ended the day at 1.7775 DM, down from 1.7825 at both the opening and mid-session and from 1.7785 on Monday.

"Without any clear direction, traders are just thrashing about, but there is a feeling that the smart money is looking for the bottom of the dollar," a trader with a U.S. bank said.

Some dealers, however, said they doubted the dollar would move significantly either way until next month's summit meeting in Venice

Swiss francs, up from 5.9375.

It closed in Zurich at 1.4583.

The British pound closed at

\$1.6830, up from \$1.6790 at the major industrialized nations.

They said that what little news there had been Tuesday had tended to depress the dollar.

One dealer with a U.S. bank in London said another noticeable factor had been market rumors that Manufacturers Hanover Corp. was having trouble raising money in the wholesale money markets.

A firm denial by the company seemed to have quashed the rumor and the dollar perked up slightly, he said.

Dealers in London generally felt that any increase in the U.S. discount rate would have little impact on foreign exchanges.

The pound was unchanged through the day at 73.8 on its trade-weighted index.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.7827 DM, up from 1.7752 Monday; and in Paris at 5.9570 French francs, up from 5.9375.

It closed in Zurich at 1.4583.

Futures Ruling Seen in Japan

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The Finance Ministry is to allow Japanese institutions to trade in foreign financial futures markets on their own accounts starting Friday, the news agency Jiji Press reported Tuesday.

"I am of the opinion that efforts

to stabilize the dollar-mark rate have reached a high priority" for the central bank, he told reporters.

He said a further big revaluation of the mark would endanger the West German economy.

Central bank money stock, which includes currency in circulation and banks' required reserves on domestic deposits, was growing at 7.8 percent in April, he said, well above the bank's 3 percent to 6 percent target for 1987.

But there was no immediate con-

cern that this would lead to inflation, he said.

Mr. Pöhl said an important instrument for stabilizing currencies

was broader interest rate differen-

ces. He said this had been done since February, with U.S. bond yields and the federal funds rate rising, while West German bond yields had fallen and the Bundesbank had steered money market rates down with its open market policy.

"This widening will be an important contribution to stabilizing exchange rates I hope," Mr. Pöhl said.

A widening of the gap between interest rates helps to slow the dollar's fall by making it more attractive to investors.

Mr. Pöhl said he expected the West German economy would show a decline in the first quarter because of the harsh winter. But this would be partly recovered in the second quarter, he said.

"For the rest of the year, it will be of major significance whether we succeed in preventing a further rise in the mark," he said.

Mr. Pöhl said the Bundesbank

had not switched priorities to exchange rates from money supply last autumn, when it was under pressure to ease monetary policy, because the exchange rate seemed to be stabilizing and the economy was performing strongly.

But by early this year there had been another strong rise in the mark, a realignment of the European Monetary System, which allows most EC currencies to float within specified margins, and a slowdown in the economy.

Tightening interest rates now to counter excessive monetary growth would merely suck in more foreign funds, inflating money supply even further, Mr. Pöhl said.

The central bank money supply measure still had validity, he said, and if it continued to grow excessively for a long time it could cause problems. He said the bank had to prevent the potential for inflation from building up.

Pöhl Says Exchange Rates Are Top Priority

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Efforts to stabilize exchange rates to help the West German economy are currently more pressing for the Bundesbank than traditional monetary policy concerns such as money supply, the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, said Tuesday.

"I am of the opinion that efforts to stabilize the dollar-mark rate have reached a high priority" for the central bank, he told reporters.

He said a further big revaluation of the mark would endanger the West German economy.

Central bank money stock, which includes currency in circulation and banks' required reserves on domestic deposits, was growing at 7.8 percent in April, he said, well above the bank's 3 percent to 6 percent target for 1987.

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The central bank money supply measure still had validity, he said, and if it continued to grow excessively for a long time it could cause problems. He said the bank had to prevent the potential for inflation from building up.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100s High Low Quot. Chgs.

3 P.M. Quot. Chgs.

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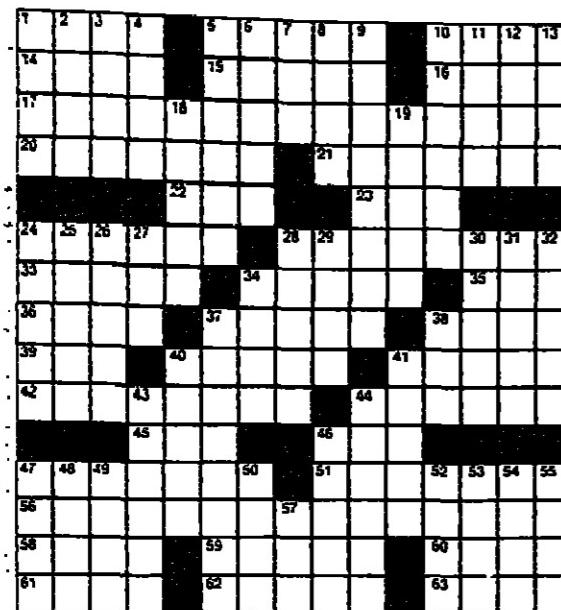
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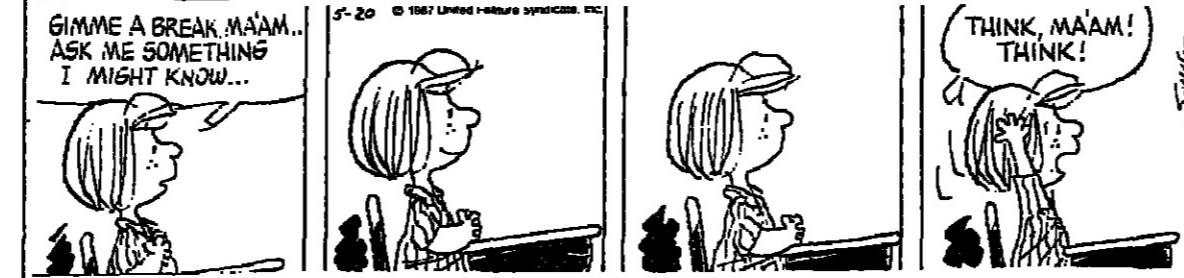
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PEANUTS



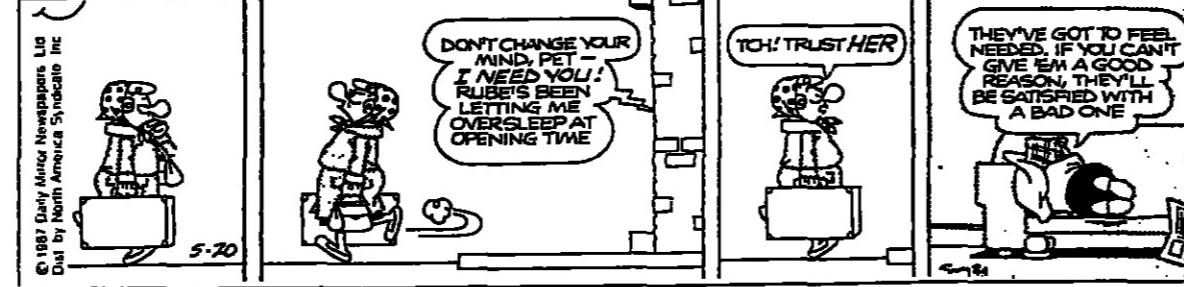
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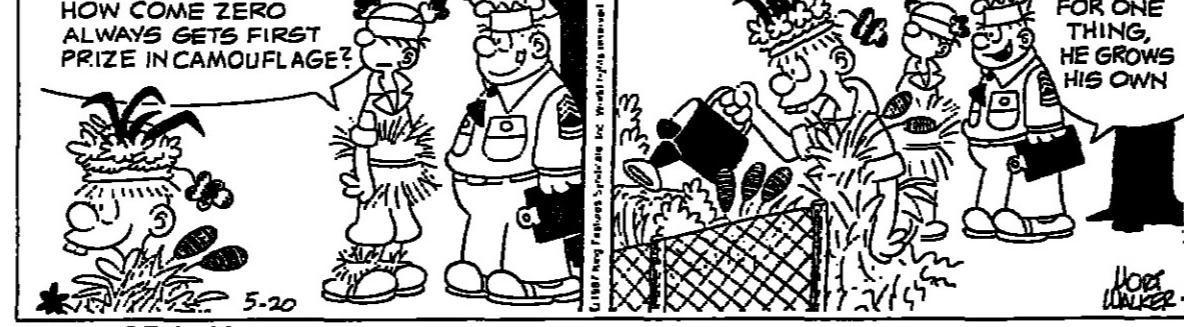
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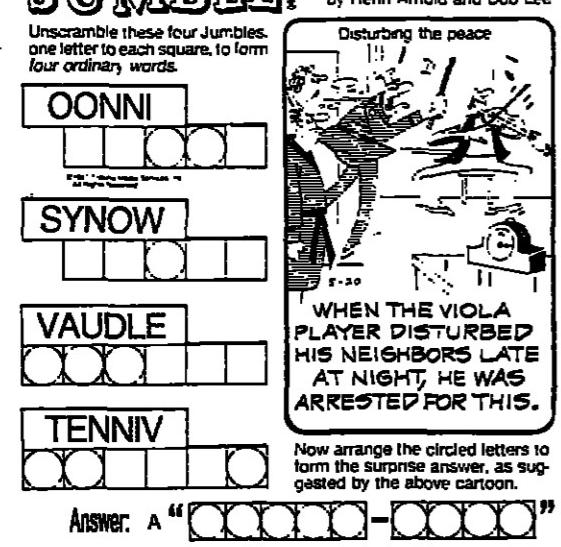


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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



Yesterday's Jumbles SOOTY APRON BOTTLE PLEDGE

Answer: What the successful author's novel had—
A "PLOT OF GOLD"

(Answers tomorrow)

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA		HIGH		LOW		HIGH		LOW	
Aleppo	29	84	10	50	0	C	F	11	52	fr	
Amsterdam	14	52	11	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Barcelona	13	52	11	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Berlino	22	72	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Brussels	14	57	5	41	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Bucharest	21	70	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Copenhagen	12	54	4	39	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Costa Del Sol	24	75	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Dublin	13	52	8	46	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Edinburgh	16	61	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Florence	12	52	7	45	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Geneva	12	52	7	45	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Helsinki	14	57	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Lisbon	20	64	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
London	12	53	7	45	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Milan	16	41	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Moscow	14	57	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Nice	18	64	5	41	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Ostia	15	52	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Pristina	17	42	8	46	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Rome	12	52	7	45	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Stockholm	14	57	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Tokyo	13	52	7	45	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
North America	25	74	11	57	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Argentina	21	70	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Bolivia	14	57	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Chile	21	70	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Colombia	12	52	7	45	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Ecuador	21	70	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Mexico	14	57	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Peru	17	42	8	46	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Uruguay	21	70	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Venezuela	12	52	7	45	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
North America	25	74	11	57	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Central America	21	70	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Caribbean	12	52	7	45	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
South America	25	74	11	57	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Middle East	29	84	10	50	0	S	S	18	52	fr	
Iraq	21	70	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Israel	34	97	18	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Cairo	14	57	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Lebanon	20	64	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Jordan	12	53	7	45	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Kuwait	16	41	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Syria	14	57	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Turkey	21	70	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Middle East	29	84	10	50	0	S	S	18	52	fr	
Oceania	18	64	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
New Zealand	17	64	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Sydney	17	64	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Tasmania	16	41	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Australia	18	64	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Wednesday's Forecast — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Showers. Temp., 72-84 (16-23). LONDON: Showers, Temp., 53-64 (15-21). MADRID: Partly cloudy, Temp., 68-77 (18-25). PARIS: Showers, Temp., 58-68 (18-25). ROME: Rain, Temp., 68-77 (20-25). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Rain, Temp., 58-68 (18-25). TOKYO: Cloudy, Temp., 68-77 (20-25). Temp., 27-32 (18-23). MANILA: Showers, Temp., 34-38 (17-21). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, Temp., 22-26 (17-21). Temp., 27-31 (18-23). Temp., 22-26 (17-21). Temp., 27-31 (18-23).											

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA		HIGH		LOW		HIGH		LOW	
Aleppo	29	84	10	50	0	C	F	11	52	fr	
Amsterdam	14	52	11	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Barcelona	13	52	11	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
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Brussels	14	57	5	41	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
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Copenhagen	12	54	4	39	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
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Dublin	16	61	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Edinburgh	12	52	8	46	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Florence	16	61	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Geneva	12	52	7	45	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Helsinki	14	57	12	52	11	S	S	18	52	fr	
Lisbon	20	64	12	52	11</						

SPORTS

Come the Young Brazilians

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — How good are you? How great? Compare your absolutely best activity to the excellence of stars you have seen or your fathers have told you about. Unfair? It's the way we judge sportsmen.

A week ago, young Ajax Amsterdam players won the European Cup Winners' Cup and were damned with faint praise: O.K., boys, you won, but don't kid yourselves that the performance was fit to lace the boots of Ajax of the '70s.

This week Brazil begins a European tour. Brazilian apprentices really, on a searching trip to see if they are seeds for the 1990 World Cup.

Before a ball is kicked, they have been dismissed as frauds. These are not Pele and Garrincha and Rivelino, not even Socrates and Zico and Falcao.

They are experiments in the making, novices put to the sword in England (May 19), Southern Ireland (May 23), Scotland (May 26), Israel (May 31), Finland (June 3) and Italy (June 7).

A shadow squad, a farce — so say experts who live by the pen or the mouth. Their carpings are premature. No one knows the quality of these new Brazilians.

Having helped sell out European soccer citadels on the assumption that same old magic was on the way, some promoters suddenly feel conned.

Whose fault is that? Any half-informed fan knows the best modern Brazilians are already in Europe, being flogged by their clubs on cup runs, championships and relegation decisions or so-called play-offs to squeeze more cash through the turnstiles.

There's a sting going on. It emanates from administrators, not players.

Last autumn, Pedro Lopes of the CBF, the Brazilian soccer federation, issued bullish statements about his country's finding a new manager "with young ideas, who know both Brazilian and international soccer."

The CBF would send this visionary to Europe with a national squad that would be active "right through to 1990, with country coming before club this time."

Tosh. CBF officials couldn't pick a manager, never mind a team. They dithered until March 9 before landing Carlos Alberto Silva as short-term manager of the side that scrambled to qualify for next year's Olympics.

Silva, formerly a player with Cruzeiro and Guarani, was the fourth man the CBF chased for the job. He admits he might be sacked before the South American championship at the end of June.

His players are not the ones he selected. Ten days before Tuesday's first match, the CBF assured the English FA: "We shall bring

our best team. We would not wish our image in Europe to be jeopardized by competing with a low-quality team. All the players who appeared in the last World Cup and are still playing will be at our disposal."

So much for Latin promise. Brazil's clubs, unable to prevent the Italian, Spanish and Portuguese

sprinkled some style into the Cup Winners' Cup final against Lokomotiv Leipzig in Athens.

Ajax won by the only goal. But what a goal — what a message — what a triumph over a shamelessly negative side packed with internationals whose intention was to grind Ajax down.

The match-winner came through rare improvisation. Winger John Van Nieuwkerk and fullback Sonny Silooy exchanged roles; the way Dutchmen used to; Silooy surged up the right, and his cross was met by an elegant, swooping header from Marco van Basten.

One swallow doesn't make Ajax a reincarnation of the great team, particularly since van Basten is moving to Italy. But we saw fluttering movements of attacking control that suggest Ajax is starting a transition from a dulle Dutch era. You know why? In notes dating back 19 years, I have what could be the exact explanation of the Van 't Schip-Silooy-van Basten goal: "This is our way of football. There is no specific pattern — we use the whole field. If one man is marked on the wing, he goes back to make space for another."

The speaker? Johan Cruyff, the Ajax inspirator of a bygone era. Cruyff, in charge of Ajax but denied the title of manager because he hasn't passed a coaching exam, is reversing his whole country's negative trend. His team attacks, takes risks.

In Athens, Cruyff was the thin man ever chattering between puffs of cigarette smoke. When he described his philosophy two decades ago, he was an upwardly mobile player, one who needed time to prove himself a great one.

Time, and a little understanding, are now the rights of young Brazilians and young Dutchmen. Even their fathers might then applaud.

Now is the time to catch new Brazilians in embryo.

Remember how Josimar surprised us at the 1986 World Cup?

He came from nowhere, a troubled 25-year-old in dispute with his club, Botafogo. He wore No. 13 because it was the last shirt available and played because two others dropped out.

Right back was a loose label for him. Josimar galloped forward, muscularly, intuitively, adventurously. He struck two breathtaking goals. And now Josimar is a veteran on the European squad.

How will he fare in the wet and the cold? How will he travel? Will the food, the grounds agree with him? Wembley has tutored him to grass-court tennis standards, but Brazilians will next perform a bumpy, rutted rugby pitch in Dublin.

The tour, too, is uneven. Brazil's youngsters are sent wherever his financial guarantees. If we are balanced observers, we will look for any spark of intuition and encouragement.

Criticizing is so easy. At odds with most critics, I thought Ajax

was a nice mention or two by Bird of the incredible job Johnson was doing with the Los Angeles Lakers. Johnson would have won anyway, but having Bird in his corner made it a landslide, made it sort of official.

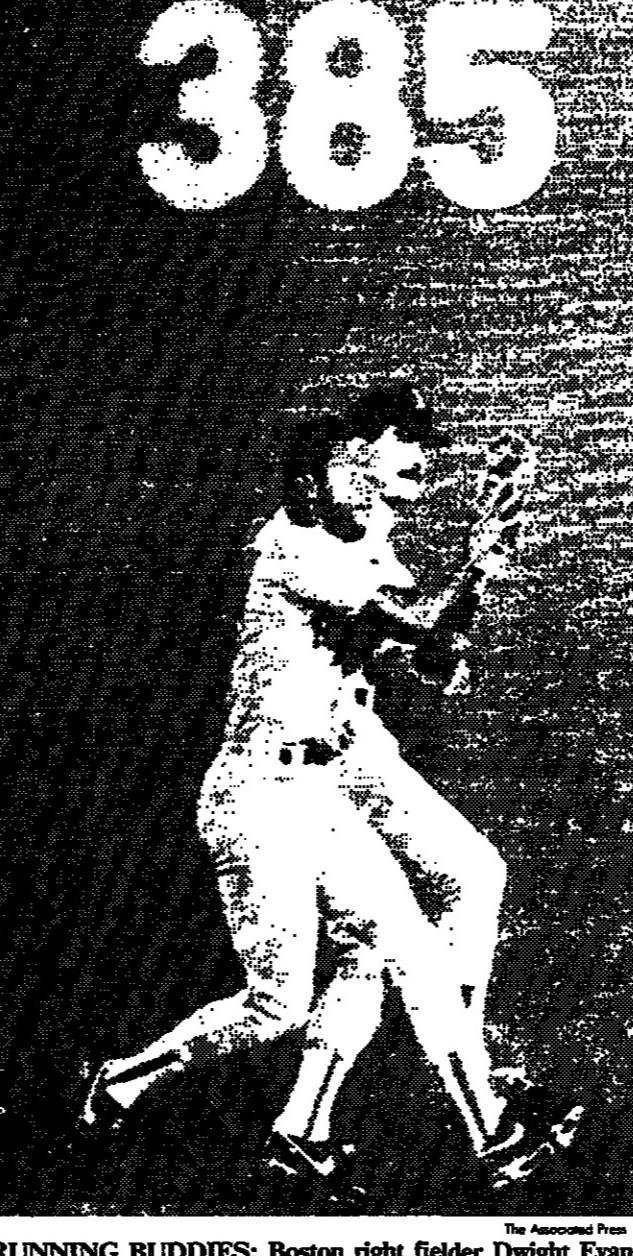
As usual, it was a case of Bird and Johnson double-teaming the NBA. They have been doing it for almost a decade. They've been the closest of rivals for the last nine seasons, including college.

Bird won the MVP award the last three seasons, but he knew he wouldn't get this one. "Me to Magic, there's no comparison," he said. "He started the season well and never let up. I got off to a slow start, had all the injuries. I couldn't put together two or three months of really great basketball."

"Michael Jordan is a hell of a basketball player, he scored a lot of points, but I believe in the total game. When you look at the total game, nobody's close to Magic." Case closed, because there is no higher authority than Bird.

So for Johnson, there was nothing left to do on Monday but enjoy. Laker management threw an elegant press conference-luncheon in the Forum Club, where there was to be a "surprise" announcement. A top the buffer table was an ice sculpture spelling out "MAGIC." Bird must have tipped off the artist.

Johnson was gracious and upbeat. Some guys accept awards with such



RUNNING BUDDIES: Boston right fielder Dwight Evans was a stride-for-stride backup for Ellis Burks on Willie Wilson's first-inning drive to right-center Monday in Kansas City.

VANTAGE POINT/Scott Ostler

Johnson Scores (Assist: Bird)

Los Angeles Times Service

Magic Johnson

"... When you look at the total game, nobody's close."

a lack of joy and enthusiasm, they may as well be accepting a speed-ing ticket. Johnson accepted the way he plays the game. He enjoyed it. He seemed happy and proud.

He dedicated the award to his father, and put in a nice word for the little people behind the scenes — notably his campaign manager. "I should thank Larry Bird, for having a slightly off season," he joked. Johnson also said, "I don't know what it took to win the award."

Nobody does know, exactly, what constitutes an MVP. Speaking of

past seasons, Johnson said, "I think I didn't really deserve to win. I guess this year was my turn."

I guess so. All Johnson has done this year is become a better player than he was his first seven seasons.

In retrospect, what he did seems simple. He was asked to score more points, so he did. He was asked to assume complete team leadership, so he did.

That he did both so easily is what makes him the MVP. Laker Coach Pat Riley was standing in the wings as Johnson received his trophy.

"His willingness to score made everyone else better," Riley said quietly. Simple — as easy as MVP.

Also looking on was Mitch Kupchak, the rookie team executive who once played against and with Johnson. "What amazes me most about Magic is he handles it real well, his position, his stature," Kupchak said. "He is a genuinely nice guy to people. At airports, he signs autographs, talks to kids."

"He has a great opportunity to be lead and arrogant, and he isn't. He has gotten better about that over the years, and normally the opposite is the way it happens. The more famous a guy gets, the more unapproachable he is."

Kupchak remembers the first time he saw Johnson, playing in a high school all-star game. "I didn't know what to make of him," Kupchak says. "He was just a big, talented kid. In the dunk contest, he did a 360. As far as being him a guard in the NBA, I couldn't picture that at all."

That is because Johnson's style of play, general attitude and particular position — he's a 6-foot-9 (2.05-meter) power point guard — didn't exist until he invented them. Maybe it has taken everyone a decade to catch on.

There is a tendency to get carried with what a swell guy he is. We should remember that the MVP isn't a citizenship award, and also that it is not something that's likely to intimidate Laker opponents through the rest of the playoffs.

Johnson still has something to prove, a personal title to back up, another ring to win. The MVP, it's simply a nice trophy. It means nothing, and it means a lot.

Struggling, Error-Prone Mets Make Lowly Padres Look Good

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Seeking to get well against the worst team in baseball, the struggling Mets looked like anything but world champions Monday night, committing four errors, allowing five stolen bases and bowing, 7-5, to the San Diego Padres. It was New York's 18th loss in the last 28 games.

"Our defense is hurting," said Manager Dave Johnson, whose club is only one game ahead of last-place Philadelphia in the National League East. "But we are not pitching up to capabilities. That's our biggest problem."

Loser Ron Darling gave up four runs and six hits in five innings as his earned-run average climbed to 5.57. "I'm not sure what Darling's problems are," Johnson said. "He was sloppy. We were sloppy."

Catcher Barry Lyons made a wild pickup throw in the first inning. John Krulk's single skipped past left fielder Kevin McReynolds in the third as a run scored and shortstop Rafael Santana's second error of the night helped the Padres increase their lead to 5-0 in the sixth.

"Sanitas usually makes the plays," noted Johnson.

New York and San Diego made a seven-player deal during the off-season and some of the principals played prominent roles Monday night. The Padres' Stan Jefferson was 3-for-5 with three stolen bases and Kevin Mitchell was 2-for-4 with a run batted in, while the Mets' McReynolds went 0-for-4.

"For the Mets, the deal is for now and for the next two or three years. They got an established player," Jefferson said. "The Padres are looking for the future. In the long run, with the young guys we have, we'll be all right."

Errors by Jefferson and Mitchell each cost the Padres two runs. Dave Dravecky had a shutout until center fielder Jefferson's two-out error in the sixth preceded Darryl Strawberry's 10th home run of the year. And third baseman Mitchell booted a grounder with two out in the ninth as two runs scored.

New York had a chance to win, putting runners at first and third after Mitchell's error. But with Strawberry on deck, McReynolds popped up on a 3-0 pitch from Lance McCullers. "I'd do it again," Johnson said about giving McReynolds the green light. "He went after a bad pitch."

Expos 7, Giants 2: In Montreal, Neal Heaton pitched a six-hitter the Expos' first complete game of the season and helped his own cause with a two-run single to cap a four-inning third.

Phillies 5, Dodgers 3: In Philadelphia, Bruce Ruffin hit a key two-run double and pitched 7 1/3 strong innings to pace the Phillies. Philadelphia chased starter Rick Honeycutt with five unearned sixth-inning runs. Mike Schmidt led off with a single and went to second when third baseman Bill Madlock fielded Glenn Wilson's grounder and threw high to second baseman Steve Sax. One out later, Chris James singled in Schmidt for his first RBI of the year. Luis Aguiar hit into a forceout at third before Ruffin doubled to right to score James and Aguiar for a 3-1 lead. Honeycutt then walked Milt Thompson before giving up a two-run triple to Von Hayes.

Astros 4, Pirates 1: In Pittsburgh, Dickie Thon's two-run homer helped Mike Scott, who pitched a three-hitter, beat the Pirates for only the third time in 11 career decisions.

Orioles 6, Mariners 0: In the American League, in Seattle, Mike Boddicker pitched a three-hitter and Terry Kennedy and Eddie Murray homered to power Baltimore past the Mariners. The Orioles hit 32 home runs (eight by Murray) in their last 11 games, breaking the major-league record of 30 for such a span by the 1947 New York Giants.

Boddicker gave up singles to

John Moses, Scott Bradley and Harold Reynolds, and allowed just two runners past first base. Said he of his teammates' home-run spate:

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

"They're making it fun. A pitcher can just sit back and watch."

Yankees 2, Athletics 1: In Oakland, California, Dave Winfield's two homers were enough to give Tommy John the 26th victory of his career. John, who will turn 44 on Friday, yielded six hits, struck out two and walked one in the seventh time in nine games.

Blue Jays 12, Angels 0: In Anaheim, California, home runs by Ernie Whitt and Lloyd Moseby backed the two-hit pitching of Jim Clancy, who won his fifth straight victory. Clancy (6-2) lost his ninth bid when Mark McLimore singled up the middle with one out in

the sixth. Right-hander Clancy struck out nine and walked one in registering his first shutout and second complete game of the year.

Tigers 6, Rangers 3: In Arlington, Texas, Detroit won its sixth straight game on a 6-hit attack that included a two-run homer by Pat Sheridan, who had three hits. Rookie Jeff Robinson, a late replacement for scheduled starter Dan Petry, went 5 1/3 innings to earn his second victory. Petry was scratched after complaining of fever and chills when he arrived at the stadium.

Royals 4, Red Sox 2: In Kansas City, Missouri, Danny Tartabull hit his second game-winning home run in two days, a two-run shot in the sixth, as the Royals rallied to their eighth consecutive victory at home. The start of the game was delayed 67 minutes by rain, and a bank of lights went out in the bottom of seventh, forcing a 28-minute stoppage.

(AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD**Baseball****Monday's Major League Line Scores**

		AMERICAN LEAGUE			
		W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	25	13	14	.491	—
Seattle	22	14	11	.591	2
Minnesota	19	14	5	.541	3
Chicago	18	15	4	.526	4
St. Louis	17	16	5	.516	5
Baltimore	16	12	8	.545	6
Montreal	16	13	5	.533	7
San Francisco	16	12	6	.500	8
San Diego	16	12	6	.500	9
New York	16	12	6	.500	10
Philadelphia	16	12	6	.500	11
Houston	16	12	6	.500	12
Tampa Bay	16	12	6	.500	13
Toronto	15	13	4	.526	14
Seattle	15	13	4	.526	15
Minnesota	15	13	4	.526	16
Chicago	15	13	4	.526	17
Baltimore	15	13	4	.526	18
Montreal	15	13	4	.526	19
San Francisco	15	13	4	.526	

OBSERVER**Unreachable: The Movie**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Dr. Harold Liverworth, the modernist specialist, can no longer be reached by telephone. "Being unreachable by telephone is one of the most modern things you can do right now," he explains in his new book, "No Moss Grows On Me," soon to be a major motion picture.

For years the great modernist kept a telephone answering machine. Its weakness, Liverworth explains, was that it left you with no alibi for not returning calls.

Then, there was one of those accidents that fill the annals of discovery: The doctor had a flight canceled.

Naturally, he sought to recover the \$238 cost of the unused tickets.

"Six months of mailed pleas for my money got me nowhere," he writes, "so I tried phoning. I reached a man empowered only to accept flight reservations, but he kindly provided the phone number of the company's passenger refund office in Houston. It would surely provide satisfaction, he said, if I phoned at my own expense."

Thus did Liverworth discover the perpetual busy signal.

"At whatever hour of the day or night I punched up that Houston number, I got a busy signal," he writes. "It was amazing. Continental Airlines had discovered the perfect modern method to avoid ever having to deal with people who give us a pain in the neck."

Well, what about having "No Moss On Me" soon become a major motion picture? How can there soon be a major motion picture if the author has disappeared, leaving nothing but excerpts?

"Precisely," said his agent. "It will be an extremely modern thing

to do: Dr. Liverworth's book will become a major motion picture before Dr. Liverworth completes the book."

It sounded as if the great modernist had discovered a thrilling new concept of modern entertainment: the major motion picture based on the best-selling book that never gets written.

"You have remarkable insight," said the agent, showing me another excerpt from Liverworth's manuscript:

"I have remarkable insight," he writes, "so I tried phoning. I reached a man empowered only to accept flight reservations, but he kindly provided the phone number of the company's passenger refund office in Houston. It would surely provide satisfaction, he said, if I phoned at my own expense."

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For instance,

"The most modern thing you can do today is have twins of different ages. It happened recently in England. To have one twin middle-aged when the other is born, have embryologists simultaneously fertilize two human eggs from the same mother, let one develop into a baby and store the other for 40 years before starting the second twin."

Well, that should certainly produce something scarier than "Nightmare on Elm Street" for 15-year-olds. Now if Liverworth can only discover an ultramodern method for making an airline pay up.

New York Times Service

Murray Schisgal's Thickening PlotsBy David Kaufman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "I have no intention of ever writing a play again," Murray Schisgal wrote in the introduction to his 1983 anthology, "Luv' and Other Plays." But Thursday, "Road Show," his newest play, opens at the Circle Repertory Company, and this fall his three new one-act plays will be premiered.

"Luv," which opened in 1964, was Schisgal's only major hit on Broadway. Schisgal's five subsequent Broadway offerings did not fare nearly as well. Neither did his sixth and last Broadway venture, "Twice Around the Park," two one-act plays.

Schisgal has written 50 works

for the stage, beginning with "The Typists" and "The Tiger," which were instantly successful when they premiered in London in 1960. "Road Show" is his first new full-length play to open in New York in more than 10 years.

Considering the record, and in

light of his more recent, phenomenal success as co-author of the 1982 film "Footsie," the 60-year-old writer is quick to acknowledge that there is something peculiar about his commitment to the theater.

"For some bizarre reason I'm still addicted to writing plays," he said the other day. "My addiction is something of an embarrassment: A man of mature years who claims any degree of normalcy is hard put to say why he is writing for the stage nowadays.

Getting Schisgal to describe his "addiction" to writing plays is one thing; getting him to account for it is quite another. Without

too much duree, he vehemently lapses into a familiar gripe. "You cannot forget that today, to write in the theater is to be a free man; to write in film is to be held in bondage."

In person, Schisgal looks and behaves like a wavy-haired rabbi. He combines comic comebacks with earnest delivery; at times he seems like a benevolent neighbor, at others a concerned, benevolent uncle. During a 90-minute interview, he never sits, but paces the 20-foot length of the clinking room in his Central Park West apartment, walking while he gestures

and pontificates, and only occasionally hovering over the tape recorder positioned on the table in the center of the room.

In many candid moments, he expresses his unwillingness to analyze his motives for writing plays. He even admits that he is superstitious about discussing his work when he's in the midst of it, which is apparently all the time. For the most part, he seems to be playing cat and mouse — with himself. "My plays now are dealing more confrontationally with my deepest concerns," he says. "But I don't choose to be too explicit about it, because I really don't want to know, I don't want to verbalize it. I suspect things, but I'm not interested in analyzing, in a psychological fashion, why I write what I write. I find that demeans the source behind it." A bit later, he says that he has never been in therapy, which leads him to conclude, "That may help to explain why I'm addicted to writing, which certainly is a form of therapy."

Digging deeper, he reveals some more personal drives that help explain his "addiction," his "embarrassment," his consuming passion. "I have never done anything which has held up over a period of time so that I feel I have fulfilled the potential of an idea. I have not had that kind of experience. I have it fleetingly, or in part, with certain lines or moments. Now, I'm hoping tomorrow to feel that. I'm hoping next week to feel that. And in part, yes, there are little things, the moments here and there, the 10 minutes or the 5 minutes that work that make it worthwhile. Don't for a minute think it is not terribly gratifying to see something written done once."

But like everybody who writes, prints, or composes, or whatever, I always feel what I'm going to do next is going to explain everything I've done before. And everything I've done before is a muddle and a mess. I don't mean to devalue what good there may be amongst the debris. All I know is, at the moment I think "Road Show" comes closest to where I think I'm at now. And to the play I'm in the middle of is even closer. But I've had these feelings



Murray Schisgal: "I'm still addicted to writing plays."

before, I don't think we have to have periods at the end of a sentence, or we don't have to have periods until we are at the end of our lives."

In terms of how his writing may be changing, Schisgal acknowledges that his plays are getting more and more autobiographical. "For many years it was very important that I cloak from myself and the audience the autobiographical content of what I was doing, and consequently the things I wrote were slightly removed from myself. But lately I'm finding the greater urge to peel off the veils and not to conceal — primarily from myself, I guess — why I'm writing in the first place, what the purpose of it is for me emotionally."

In describing "Road Show," Schisgal focuses on how it is stylistically different from his other work. More specifically, he explains that "Road Show" is a four-character theatrical collage that tells of an unusual meeting between two high school lovers 20 years later.

"It is about a screenwriter and his wife, and their son, who is driving cross-country when they get sidetracked at a drugstore in Pennsylvania, where they discover past connections with the owners. All four characters experience a mid-life coming of age."

"Road Show's" director, Mel Shapiro, who worked with the playwright in the mid-'70s, recalls, "When I first read it, it was continually surprising to me that Murray wrote it. It's very different from his earlier works. It has long stretches with no gags, with no great tendency for comic stuck. It's almost like when a

painter goes into another period, you know, like the economy of expression in a later artist. Yet within that economy, I'm finding a tremendous emotional range."

"Murray will be furious when I tell you this, because we've had some debates about the matter of the title, but when I received the play

it was called "Murder at the Drugstore," and I immediately under-

stood by that it's about the

murdering of parts of ourselves,

by ourselves or by other people.

Also the idea of a drugstore being a place where you go to get

scripts and to get cured, and

the notion that we only really find

ourselves when we realize what we have lost."

Dustin Hoffman has been a "soulmate" and colleague of Schisgal's ever since they first worked together in regional theater in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in 1963. Hoffman invokes a purely Schisgalian train of thought to describe how the playwright changed over the years.

"Rather than age, Murray has

done it in reverse. He was very old

when I first met him, and he gets younger by the year."

Shapiro relays how on the first day of rehearsals for "Road Show," Schisgal exclaimed,

"Well, my daughter's off in Nicaragua, my son's off making sand-

wiches in a shop in SoHo, and I'm off Broadway."

A few weeks later, he reiterates the sentiment

with some renewed glee, but a hint of apprehension as well.

"All I know is, here I am off Broadway, where I started 30 years ago, and I feel very good about it. If I have mellowed, if I've changed, I don't know. But the fact remains, I am having my play done by a wonderful bunch of people, and I'm in the ring. I'm still in the ring, man. And in the ring, in the theater, you get no points for experience, you get no points for anything beyond what you're putting on the line today.

You know, because I had not been in the business long enough I couldn't even realize that the phenomenal reception to "Luv" was such a rare thing. But I'll tell you this, if "Road Show" is received well, you can join me on the sidewalk and we can say together, hot diggety dog! I did it! Hot diggety dog!"

PEOPLE

Olivier, Nearing 80, Will Drop Film Acting

Lanwee Olivier has decided to retire from movie acting. The actor, who will be 80 on Friday, has limited his film work for years and last appeared on the screen in the 1985 movie "Wild Geese II," preferring to work on television in shows like "The Ebony Tower" and "Lost Empires." Film footage of him can be seen in the London stage musical, "Time." Olivier will continue to do prose and verse readings for radio and TV and filmed performances for television. On Friday, Olivier will be heard on BBC radio in Peter Barnes' radio play, "No End To Dreaming."

Cornelia Wallace says her ex-husband, the former governor of Alabama, George C. Wallace, is trying to leave her out of his life history, and she feels people should remember how she shielded him when he was shot 15 years ago. "He always meant to deny me my God-given, rightful place in history," Mrs. Wallace said. "He wants to pretend he was never married to anyone, but I disagree." Wallace's first wife, Lucille, served as governor of Alabama from 1967 until she died of cancer in 1983. Earlier this year Wallace and his third wife, Lisa, divorced. Cornelia Wallace, who divorced Wallace in 1978, is being treated for pleuritis as an inpatient patient at a Birmingham hospital.

Adeebah Jaber, president of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), is protesting against "Ishrat," a \$40 million comedy film, because of scenes he said mock Arabs and Moslems. In the movie Warren Beatty and Dustin Hoffman star as two down-trodden songwriters who travel across the Moroccan desert with a blind camel. They stumble onto a U.S.-sponsored revolution in the fictitious country of Istar. ADC officials said anti-Arab sentiments surfaced when Isabelle Adjani, an actress who plays an Arab, comments to the two songwriters, "Our is an ancient and devious world."

August Wilson's "Fences," a black family drama, was chosen by the New York Drama Critics Circle as best new play of the 1986-87 theater season.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**ANNOUNCEMENTS****ANNOUNCEMENTS****SQUASH & JAZZ****IN PAIRS****IN THE HEART OF LA DEFENSE SOX SUZIE COURTS BUT ALSO****SOCIETE HOTELIERE DE LA DEFENSE****Squash Club****45 Rue des Corselets****Paris 75 116 25. Tel. 620 452 F****FRANCE 75 61 18 70 to 10/18****Offices in exchange stay for 1 month in Paris from June 1986.****Hotels 25 18 70 00 to 10/18****22000 Neuilly Sur Seine****CONGRATULATIONS and BIRTHDAY MESSAGE CENTER****WILLIAM JOHN COLES - Happy Birthday, dear Dad. Love and miss you. You're the best.****ANDREW HARRY 27th from Paris. Regards to Robert. Love Eric.****STEPHANE HARRY - Happy Birthday from all the Coco Girls.****ATTENTION EXECUTIVES****Publish your business message in the International Herald Tribune, where more than a third of our readers are executives.****most of whom are in business and industry, will respond to your message.****whether you're a manufacturer or a service provider.****or a professional service.****or a business service.****or a financial institution.****or a government agency.****or a non-governmental organization.****or a trade association.****or a professional service.****or a business service.****or a financial institution.****or a government agency.****or a non-governmental organization.****or a trade association.****or a professional service.****or a business service.****or a financial institution.****or a government agency.****or a non-governmental organization.****or a trade association.****or a professional service.****or a**